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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 7.

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Agricultural.

THE BOYDEN HERD.

While in attendance at the Webster Farmers' Club a few days ago, we took the opportunity of looking at the herd of our sterling young friend, Will E. Boyden. He has his herd, as usual, in nice fit. In fact | cial affairs of the Association, which was he seems to have the faculty of having his satisfactory. stock in such shape that he never has to apologize for its appearance. And the way those broad-backed cows breed for him show that they not only look well but are sound and vigorous. In one yard we found all the breeding cows and heifers, and it was a goodly sight. Here were Roses of Sharon descended from the famous Renick herd, Cruickshanks from beyond the sea, and Flat Creek Young Marys from the blue grass pastures of Kentucky. Here the student of breeding can compare the standard set up by those two great modern breed. ers, Abe Renick, of Kentucky, and Amos Cruickshank, of Sittyton, Scotland. And it Shorthorn when the connoisseur can hardly make up his mind which to prefer-the low, broad-backed, thick-meated animal from the 'land o' cakes." or the symmetrical proportions and stylish form of its Kentucky rival. It would take too much space to refer to all the animals in the herd, but a couple of Rose of Sharon heifers from the Duke of Crow Farm 38332, are especially promising among the young things, and a Flat Creek Young Mary heifer is ready now to walk into a show ring and carry off the blue. There were some half dozen young calves, and as one of the party remarked, "not a poor one in the lot." Better backs are not to be found anywhere. A six months old bull calf, a deep red, out in the yard, is a grand good one, straight, square, and as large as a yearling. His sire was Commander-in-Chief 47714, and his dam a Mazurka cow bred in Kentucky. Here is a young bull which can be had at a reasonable price, and a better is not to be found

every day. Mr. Boyden is not a stickler for any particular family. He wants good cattle, and well bred cattle, but the animal s must be as good individually as their pedigrees or he doesn't want them at all. He is never troubled with non-breeders, although his cattle are always in good shape, which he attributes to giving them plenty of exercise feeding roots, and having their stables well ventilated. Certainly in the matter of handling his herd Will could give valuable "pointers" to many older breeders.

LIVE STOCK AT AUCTION.

On February 24th Mr. W. J. Osborn, of Tecumseh, Lenawee County, will offer at public sale on his farm, fourteen head of thoroughbred Shorthorns, all descended from one cow, Franklin Rose 2d by Duke 16679, and tracing to imp. Venus by Magnum Bonum (2242). The lot consists of 10 females and four young bulls. The sires used in the herd were Bismark 24826, Breadalbane 2d 37795, Pliny 44568, and J. Booth. The young bulls are all by Pliny 44568.

He will also offer 35 head of Merino breeding ewes, all recorded, and with lamb; 12 head of ewe lambs and four yearling lambs, all recorded.

A number of horses, suitable for farm work, and others sired by trotting bred stallions will also be offered. Among them is a mare by Brown Arthur, and another by Banker Rothschild, both in foal to Tom Marshall.

This stock is offered because Mr. Osborn finds he has more on hand than he can care for. The terms of sale are very reasonable. Mr. Osborn's farm is situated 31/2 miles west of Tecymseh, Lenawee County. Ben Reynolds will do the selling.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS IN COUNCIL.

Those of Macomb, Oakland, Lapeer and St. Clair Counties hold their Annual Meeting.

The fifth annual meeting of this association was held at Rochester. Oakland Co., last week, and was well attended. President John McKay called the meeting to order. Mr. Joshua Van Hoosen, of Rochester, welcomed the visitors to the meeting in his usual hearty, cordial manner. He spoke northeast of England, through the briefly of the changes which time had made in the section represented by the Society, the hardships of the early settlers, and the classes of society had their organizations, the farmers among the rest; and they glory in characterizes everything, although we think that among all organizations those which have brought the farmers more intimately into association with each other are the best. There are no strikes in these organizations. All work together not only for mutual benefits, but for the good of all. The breeders' associations, in particular, were much good, as they brought before the minds of stock breeders many important facts which were impossible to obtain without mutual research and interchange of sentiment. He was pleased to see so many present who were interested in Shorthorns, hoped the meeting would be a good one, and prove both interesting and beneficial to those in attendance. Mr. Van Hoosen was heartily applauded. Secretary G. W. Phillips, Jr., read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved, and Treasurer Robert Mc-

The election of officers was then held, and resulted in the choice of the following:

President-Chas. F. Moore, St. Clair. Vice President-Joshua Van Hoosen, of Oakland Secretary-Geo. W. Phillips, Jr., Macomb. Treasurer—John McKay, Macomb.
Directors -Jas. Ferguson, Lapeer; Wm.
Graham, Oakland; James Crawford, Ma-

Butterfield, Lapeer; John Lessiter, Oakland. The place of holding the next meeting was left to the selection of the board of

directors. In the afternoon the regular programme was taken up, the first paper being one from R. Gibbons on "The Outlook for Short-be the prime object in cattle-breeding; and R. Gibbons on "The Outlook for Shorthorns." It was voted to have it appear in future number.

Ira H. Butterfield, of Lapeer, fellowed with a paper, entitled "The Shorthorn the Standard," in which he took the ground that while all others of the improved breeds had their merits, the Shorthorn was the animal generally adopted as the breed with which to compare all others. Mr. Butterfield's paper should have appeared this week, but unfortunately it has not reached

us as yet. The discussion over this paper was sharp and lively. Hon. J. M. Holman was present, and took it upon himself to champion the scrub cow, which, he said, was always healthy; gave healthy milk upon which had been grown the great men of the country. The thoroughbred was asking legislation to protect it from pleuro-pneumonia, but the scrub did not. There was no doubt in his mind but that this disease was the result of what they call high breeding, and they might as well ask Congress or the Legislature to stamp out diphtheria or scarlet fever, as pleuro-pneumonia. If you did not want the disease get scrub cattle. The disease first came here from Europe, imported in some high-bred stock, and it had an affinity for that description of animals.

R. Gibbons said Mr. Holman was mistaken as to where pleuro-pneumonia originated. It came from Europe, of course, but did not originate in thoroughbred cattle. Europe was not the home of the improved

Mr. Holman said he thought it was. All the improved breeds came from there originally. If not, where did they come from?

R. Gibbons-From Great Britain. would call attention to the fact that Great Britain, the home of thoroughbred stock, was entirely free from pleuro-pneumonis until it was brought in from the continent; therefore among the scrubs, or natives, and not the thoroughbreds, was where it origin-

The discussion took a wide range as to the cause, history and proper system to adopt for eradicating this disease.

Hon. John M. Norton, of Rochester, folowed with a paper which we give herewith. Mr. Norton is a successful farmer and feeder, not a breeder, and his testimony as to the merits of the Shorthorn was received with applause. The paper was as follows: I desire to submit some observations upon the merits of what has come to be most famous and widely known of all our imported breeds of cattle—the Durham; or, s they are now more commonly called, the Shorthorns, or Shorthorn Durham. It gives me special pleasure to present my ideas up-on this topic before an assembly of men who have nearly all of them made this breed a subject of peculiar study and exeriment, and who are personally familiar with the question here under discussion; for injure or disturb them. The distance is it is from such persons that every important only an advantageous factor to them, rather

fact and every cogent argument will receive the surest credit. While this is true, I am also well aware that any element of sophistry or untruth will be equally sure of detection

and condemnation at your hands.

Hence it is with no little diffidence that I submit my thoughts to so critical an audience. But I do so with earnestness and candor, and with the fullest confidence in the correctness of my position, however imperfect may be my method of statement or argument.

It is unnecessary for me here to trace the particular history of this celebrated line of stock from the rich slopes and grassy hills of the maritime county of Durham, in the years of attentive care and skillful breeding, to the final full development of those special qualities of excellence which have placed it in the foremost rank of all our imported high character of the pioneers who had first peopled it. They came largely from the every leading stock raiser present. Neither eastern States, and were made up of the very best citizens of those States. At that These qualities are no longer disputed. time organization was practically unknown, From the storm-beaten hills of the northeast especially among farmers, while now all coast of Britain they bring a strong and rebust constitution. For quickness of growth, rapid attainment of size and weight, richness and sweetness of flesh-in short, everything which tends to elevate and im- as combining all of the qualities which tend prove society at large. Organization now to bring to the producer the largest and quickest returns from the butchers' martthis breed stands unrivailed; and these qualities now stand as accepted factors of reckoning among intelligent stock breeders throughout the United States.

Throughout the vast beef-producing re-

gions of the West, the introduction of this blood has wrought the most wonderful results, toward producing the largest possible quantity and quality of beef for market in the shortest possible time. Every breeder knows what marked results may flow from judicious breeding. During the second thirty years in the present century—from 1830 to 1860—the actual net weight of mutton produced in England was about doubled in proportion to the number of sheep kept. The effect of the attention bestowed upon the herds of cattle upon our western ranges within the last twenty years, by simply the introduction of Shorthorn bulls, has been to supply the markets with the flesh of younger animals in far greater quantity than ever before. Yet the mingling of the sires only could at best produce only a half grade. Kay, Jr., submitted his report of the finan-Now the Durham cows are being sent among the western herds also, and the doubly beneficial results of the introduction of both sire and dam are rapidly appearing. And it is because the Shorthorn Durham combines in the highest degree all of the qualities of a superior beef-producer, that I advocate the roduction and careful cultivation of this breed throughout our country, East and West. Nobody wants working oxen now. This country is past that. As for the dairy, fight the prospect as we may, the stern and irresistible fact is nevertheless upon us, that the hutter of our good, nothers' pantiles is being rapidly superceded by a substitute that is becoming more and more acceptable to the general public; hence more and more in demand. Tax it as we may, curse it as we will, the thing which the people like they will buy and use, and the thing which they demand will be made and sold. Hence the competing staples with dairy butter, why. the FARMER, and we shall publish it in a even then your beef and tallow producer is the animal that is wanted; for of tallow and of carcass fat is the new commodity chiefly

> shire at once falls behind. He is bred ever in his own country for work and for the dairy, and not for beef. The Jerseys fare better, for they have small frames and are especially milk producers. The Devons, although the oldest and handsomest of your imported breeds, must also give way; they do not fatten easily, and are coarse in grain, even though they be fair milkers. And now comes the Hereford, with his broad and handsome horns and his righly mottled. huge, white and red sides; last of the contestants, as if he were sure of the victory. But no; fondly as he may be loved by sor partial master, he must also give way to the all-conquering Durham. The Hereford's broad forehead and bright clear eye show him intelligent and docile, his frame is large, sirong and well-knit, with not too mu Evidently his kind are not for the dairy. His neck is for the yoke, where yokes are used, and his carcass for the block. And yet he must be denied the prize; for although a better beef-creature or the Devon, he is still short of the prince-ly Durham, the Shorthorn Durham, who

Under this new regime we see the Ayr-

than the Ayrshire, the Jersey, the Holstein stands the king of beeves the wide world over. And why do I thus place the king of beeves, the Durham, the great meat producer of the world, at the point of highest encouraged and cultivated in preference to all others in this country? Simply because meat, and not butter, is to be the mighty demand of the future-not in this country only, but in Europe and throughout world; and this great Republic with its boundless expanse of pasture lands, with their millions upon millions of cattle, is to be the great herding ground and commissar for the supply of that world-wide de This is why. And it is because the Shorthorn Durham produces the greatest possibl amount of the best possible beef in the shortest possible time at the least possible front, as superior to every other for the sup ply of the supreme and ever-pressing dema which I have mentioned.

America no longer rules the grain market of the world, nor even of Europe.

American cotton is no longer king. of the world, nor even of Eur 1861 to 1867, while the cotton crop of our Southern States was almost lost to Europe, and our lessened wheat crops, after supplying our armies, gave no surplus for the for-eign market, England, Russia, and France encouraged the production of these two great staples of food and raiment in all their Asiatic and African possessions to such a marvelous extent that, during the ten years —1860 to 1870—of shortness from America, they more than doubled their supply from these eastern sources, and made them selves almost independent of us for their wheat and cotton. And those great powers did more than to meet the temporary emergency of the war; they rendered those east ern supplies permanent, and placed the en-tire wheat and cotton industries in their eastern dominions upon a sound and con-tinuing basis, backed by such elements of settled commercial interest and and supply that no recurrence of disturbance upon this continent can again materially injure or disturb them. The distance is



Ideal Feed Mill and Horse Power Combined.

than an injurious one; for it tends to furnish direct and permanent employment to their vast merchant marine which lies waiting and anxious for just such employment—the employment of transporting across the seas the products of the east to the golden marts of Europe. For these reasons neither American wheat nor cotton can ever recover its former position as the ruling staple in the world's market. The great powers of Europe, under stress of a great emergency, have opened up another foun-tain of supply, and that supply is perma-nent. The new methods for the preservation of butchered meats in transitu, whereby tho beeves butchered and dressed in Chicago are conveyed across the continent, across the ocean, and laid on the cleaver's block in Smithfield market, London, so fresh and sweet and pure that they compete victoriously against the stall-fed beef of Britain, both as to price and quality, have served to annihilate the four thousand miles of dis-

tance which formerly stretched between

Europe and the cattle ranges of America.

Our American prairie pastures have by these

means been converted in point of commer-

cial fact, into beef-pastures for the epicures These methods are being improved upon every day; this foreign, almost world-wide demand is increasing every day; the countless herds of cattle upon our western plains, upon the rich farms of our middle and over all the warm savannahs of the south, are improving and multiplying every year; and all in direct response to this growing and henceforth permanent demand. This great trade is to be the golden harvest of the American herdsman through the generations of the future. Our country, and ours alone, is to be the cheif fountain of this immense supply. It is the chosen pasture land of the world, fresh and perfect from Nature's own hand. No other has such richness of soil, such favor of climate, such exhaustless resources for food supply, or is peopled and possessed by a race so brave, energetic, intelligent and ambitious

Through the veins of the millions of cattle which ranged over these fields has been poured the rich, strong blood of the Short-horn Durham from the north-east of Eng-

ness. Some of the most successful breeders in the business had started with nothing and made money.

Mr. Holman said he had noticed that those men who went into thoroughbreds soon had a mortgage on the farm. The old native could be raised without mortgages on the farm.

Mr. Lessiter said he started on a small farm, and it mortgaged. He went into breeding and feeding improved stock, and they had not only paid the mortgage but added largely to his farm. As a feeder, he would not to-day, take as a gift ten native steers and be compelled to keep them a year for what they would sell for. He could not afford to do it. Would rather pay a good price for well bred steers.

Mr. Wm. Graham closed the programme with a paper, which we could not wait to hear owing to the time for the train having arrived.

The meeting, as usual with this Associa tion, was an interesting one, and quite a umber of visitors were present from other points. The executive board will make strenuous efforts to have the next meeting a grand one, and there is plenty of talent within its bounds to make it so.

Ideal Feed Mill and Horse Power Com bined.

It affords us pleasure at all times to make mention of meritorious articles to our readers, and in this connection desire to call attention to the Ideal Feed Mill and Horse Power Combined, an illustration of which appears above. The mill has tised onite extensively in our columns and has found a large sale throughout the United States as well as in foreign countries, which is constantly increasing.

It is a triple geared machine built similar



Dutton's Machine Knife Grinder.

land. The effect has been magical. The almost valueless native breed has been transformed into the finest beef-producing grade in the world. It meets all the requirements of the vast industry and trade which I have described. No other blood does it, or can do it. No other combines these qualities in so high a degree—quickness of growth and development; robustness of constitution; richness, fineness and sweetness of flesh; ease and quickness of fattening; readiness for market at the earliest age.
In view of these qualities of adaptation to

the case; in view of these great commercial facts; in sure prospect of the immense, the growing, and the henceforth to be permanent trade and demand which I have described; all of which must be evident to every dis-criminating mind—for each and all of these mmanding reasons, I advocate the culture of the Shorthorn Durham as a leading strain pon our farms. For the herds upon west ern plains, where beef is the prime and object, I favor it as the paramount one, ever and above and to the exclusion (for the present) of every other.

Mr. C. F. Moore followed with a paper entitled "Some things that are necessary for success in breeding." He said the breeder should like his business, give it his personal attention, and be honest and square with his customers. All men could not be breeders, and he thought a man should be careful before he engaged in it to see that his surroundings were such as to promise success. In cattle breeding he thought capital was a necessity, and would not advise any one starting in it without a certain amount.

Mr. Boyden agreed with Mr. Moore as to the attention one should give his animals. He thought at least once each day the breeder should handle the meal measure, and his think copital necessary to start in the busi- cation.

to a horse-power with a grinding mill in the center elevated sufficiently to be out of the way of the gearing, and is nearly as compact as the old style feed mill.

The grinding burr makes 30 revolution to one of the horses, and the tumbling red 60, thus giving sufficient speed to make efficient in doing all the work required of a machine of this kind.

The burrs are provided with riders to protect the grinding surfaces and prevent them cutting each other. One set of these burrs it is claimed will do as much service as two or three sets of similar burrs not having protection. This feature is covered by Letters Patent granted the manufacturers, and i regarded of special value.

The mill will be sent on ten days' trial t any responsible party subject to the warranty placed upon it. Write the manufacturers Stover Manufacturing Co., Freeport, Ill. for illustrated catalogue and prices, which will be sent on application.

Dutton's Knife Grinder.

The illustration of Dutton's Knife Grinder on this page will serve to remind our readers of the fact that this is a perfect mowing machine grinder, which can be carried into the field and attached to the mowing machine 18 lbs., so that its weight does not interfere with carrying it wherever wanted, a desirable point in the hurry of the having season. It is manufactured and sold by R. H. Allen & Co., of 189 Water Street, New York, Reported for the Michigan Farmer. NORVELL FARMERS' CLUB.

The regular January meeting was held a W. R. Mount's, in Sharon, Washtenaw Co., on Saturday, 29th ult. After a select read, ing by Mrs. G. B. Rhead, and an essay by J. Herbert Cole, the question, "How does the soil lose its fertility?" was introduced by a paper from H. A. Ladd, of Brooklyn. After speaking of loss occasioned by the wind and by washing, the essayist took issue with the common opinion that sandy soils, especially, lose their fertility by leaching. This because there is no discoloration or evidence of fertility in the subsoil; because sand is a good filter, retaining impurities in water which passes through it. Because clover roots make the land more porous, and hence facilitate leaching instead of being a benefit. The chief loss of fertility is upward and not downward. All vegetable or animal matter placed in the ground begins at once to decay if the proper degree of heat and moisture are present. and the rapidity of this decomposition depends upon the degree of heat. Some tests of the temperature of different soils made the past summer afford a clue to the rapid loss of fertility in sandy soils. With the thermometer at 85° in the shade, the soil in a thick meadow showed 65°, bare clay soil 105°, the same as the sun's rays, while sand under the same conditions registered 140°. Manure turned up after lying some months beneath the surface, will sometimes appear black like charcoal; in other places where there is less moisture it will be white or fire-fanged. And there is no doubt but that a large part of such manure is wasted by passing off into the air, unless some crop is grown above to utilize it. What sand most needs therefore is moisture and shade to keep the land cool. We underrate the mechanical value of clover. By loosening the soil it facilitates the absorption of moisture, it prevents evaporation, condenses dew laden with fertilizing matter, and by shading the soil prevents too rapid decomposition of vegetable matter. Sand possesses in greater degree than any other soil the power of drawing moisture from below. This power is destroyed if a crust is allowed to form upon the surface, hence the need of frequent cultivation in times

of drouth. gestions to prevent loss of fertility. Keep as much land in grass as possible, clover preferred. Increase the supply of barn manure to the utmost limit, and apply all not needed for orchard or garden to the ground intended for corn. If drawn out in winter the benefit will be much greater. Never top dress anything but grass land. Never plow under manure and not put on some erop to use the gases generated in decomposing. Use plaster in connection with such crops. It is better to grow a crop than have the land idle. Never leave a field bare unless frequently stirred. Don't use phosphate on sandy land, as it is hot enough without it. When you lay out your summer's work don't undertake more than you can perform.

President T. B. Halladay followed with an instructive talk on the formation of soils and the elements of plant growth. Can not agree with the essavist that soils do not lose fertility by leaching. Sand alone is not fertile and must have vegetable matter of some kind incorporated with it to take up and hold the elements of fertility. Is thoroughly convinced that shade is an excellent thing for any soil.

S. W. Holmes believed the growing of clover to be the whele secret of success in farming. If a good catch could be ensured every time, there would be no serious difficulty in the way of successful farming. G. B. Rhead spoke of top-dressing wheat

in the fall as the best way to utilize manure. It benefited the wheat at once and increased the chance of getting a good catch of clover.

H. A. Ladd had found that while manure so applied benefited the wheat it lessened the chances of a good stand of clover.

President Halladay said that manure lost so much by lying in the yard during the summer, that it was not wise to keep it until fall.

W. Bancroft and W. R. Mount had found a much greater benefit, nearly one-fourth, from manure applied to corn ground the fall previous, than when applied in the

In a discussion regarding the benefits of plaster, much diversity of opinion was manifest. J. E. Palmer had experimented much and believed it of no value. Others thought its good effect very evident sown on poor lard. It was suggested that land on which much plaster had been sown would become plaster sick and show no farther good effeets from its use.

At G. L. Hall's, on the last Saturday in February, the club will endeavor to answer the question: Shall we seek to become specialists? A. R. P.

THE Fearnaught Fair Association of Romeo, Macomb Co., held its annual meeting on the 7th inst., and elected officers for wheel whenever necessary. It only weighs the ensuing year, as follows: President, Wm. Anderson; Vice President, M. J. sower which will suit him. The price is Brabb; Treasurer, Chas. Tackels; Secretary, from \$40 to \$50, seed sower attached. I C. J. Phillips: Board of Directors, Wm. Anderson, S. A. Colby, G. W. Phillips, Chas. Tackels, M. I. Brabb, C. J. Phillips. eye should be everywhere. But he did not who will send full particulars upon appli- The days selected for their next fair were October 4, 5, 6 and 7.

For the Michigan Farme LEBANON FARMERS' INSTITUTE

MATHERTON, Mich., Feb. 8th. 1887. This meeting was the first of the kind held in this vicinity, Lebanon, Clinton Co. The meetings are to be monthly, and hereafter are to be held in the afternoon as well as evening. The church where it was held was nearly filled with farmers and their families, and the exercises were listened to with much interest.

In his opening remarks President Jay Sessions said among other good things that the object of the club should be to improve ourselves socially and morally, and consequently intellectually, and by so doing financial improvement must necessarily follow. Avoid becoming a monopoly if we had the power, but instead learn and practice a more systematic and better mode of farming. A recitation followed by James Harden.

Paper, " Cultivation of Corn." by Cornelius Grove. He said harrow the ground till as mellow as a garden without reference to the number of times over. Plant three feet eight inches apart each way. Go through the corn once a week with cultivators till corn glazes. Hang the seed in a dry place in the fall. He preferred the varieties Hoover Dent and Smutnese.

In the discussion which followed Frank Abbott said the kinds of corn referred to were his preference.

Milo Grove thought we ought to raise corn with reference to cutting with self-binder reaper, and spoke of drilling corn.

Ray Sessions liked the plan of drilling corn and to thin out should cross the rows with a common square drag just after the

corn has come up. Jay Sessions was very much in favor of drilling corn. He has had success, and cited John Pinckney, a prominent farmer, as having success in this way. Was also in favor of dragging corn.

A selection was read by Miss Lizzie Ses-

Paper, "Home Culture," by Frank Abbott. He said home should be a haven of rest, without angry words or hard feelings. Each inmate should strive to make home pleasant. Should have books and amusements and pleasant pastimes to keep the children from going to other resorts and mingling with bad society. Some good adthe children, which if followed would surely

result in more happy homes. Mr. C. Grove said the paper was good

enough without adding anything more. Paper, "Best Breed of Sheep and Management of Same," by Ray Sessions. He prefered the Merino and Merino grades. Should breed with an object in view. Should clear wool without wrinkles and grease. Should stable and feed in stable. Put up early in fall and keep them off from frozen grass. Give sheep water and feed roots in connection with other feed, cull out the old. ones and improve upon the others.

F. Abbott said he would feed the old sheep

for market. J. Sessions was much in favor of feeding roots, and believed them to be of great value to the farmer. He was decidedly in favor of keeping sheep off from frozen grass in late fall and early winter.

C. Grove liked to feed clean clover hay, well cured and put up in good condition, without any grain. Walter Floate didn't like the plan of get-

ting rid of an old sheep, and breeding from a young one that we know nothing about. R. Sessions, in explanation, said by culls he means those sheep that are of no more

M. Grove believed in culling out sheep. He preferred feeding oats to corn.

value to the farmer.

Next followed a general discussion on the subject "Cash or Credit System for the Farmer," which was introduced by S. A. Brooks. He liked the credit system if it wasn't abused; nearly every business is run on the credit system, and many farms have been bought on credit and afterwards paid for. We could scarcely do business without the credit system.

Jay Sessions was not in favor of running up a store bill, but would have the money instead and pay for things when bought. C. Grove didn't believe in having money

to pay store bill. He would have the merchant set down items in your own account book so there could be no chance for fraud. S. A. Brooks believed in keeping his own accounts.

C. Benjamin thought the credit system the second best thing in the world. It was a stimulant for one-to work and get ont of debt. He had made money by going into debt.

The meeting was kept enlivened by occasional pieces of music by the choir, and all went away feeling they had spent a profitable evening, to return again in one month, RAY SESSIONS, Secretary.

Answer to Inquiry about Plaster Sowers.

To the Editor of the Hichigan Farmer If your correspondent, who made inquiry for a plaster sower, will write to E. W. Walker, Goshen, Ind., he can get a plaster have one which I have used several years, and it is a good one. Will sow plaster, ashes, dry salt, or commercial fertilizers. Have a second-hand one which I will sell very cheap.



THE HOME OF JEROME EDDY 2:16 1-2.

BY T. D. DEWEY.

Not having seen him since our sale of him in '83, with grip in hand a few days ago I took the train for Buffalo. On arriving there in the morning, I visited the private stable of Mr. Henry C. Jewett, which I found in charge of that genial gentleman and veteran trainer and driver of Buffalo Girl fame, Mr. Wm. B. McDonald. Here I found about a dozen horses undergoing preparation for turf records the coming season. In company with McDonald. I had the pleasure of a ride behind several of them, (one of them Almont Lightning, a grand horse). They showed well his handiwork, and I predict for him success in putting satisfactory records on them this season. In the afternoon I boarded the train for East Aurora, 15 miles out, where I found a carriage in waiting to take me to the noted Jewett Stock Farm, two miles out. Here I met Mr. Henry C. Jewett, half owner and sole manager of this great establishment, and our mutual friend Mr. George H. Morgan, general agent of the Chicago Horseman. Briefly let me say that here is probably the grandest and best equipped breeding establishment in the United States, with possibly two exceptions. The first barn I visited is 440 feet long, with wings each side of the center about 100 feet long, a 20 foot alley traversing the middle of it all, and containing 72 commodious box stalls, well lighted, and thoroughly ventilated, and all modern conveniences for the care and comfort of the stock. In one of these wings is Mr. Jewett's large, commodious and well furnished office, where his time is mainly spent while at the farm, which is from Thursday evening until Monday morning, the remainder of each week being spent in Buffalo overseeing the large iron and stove manufactories of Sherman S. Jewett & Co., in which he is a partner. Opposite to his office is that of his veterinarian (employed by the year), a comfortable office for his duties, with sliding doors on each side, as the stalls on each side are used in cool weather for foaling purposes, and are warmed by the opening of these slide doors. The second barn is in form like the first one, about 400 feet long, with wings and a 16 foot alley, equalvails here. An example: Every horse is trotted to a watering trough in one of these wings twice a day, where stands a man with book in hand, and checks off each one as they appear, and their feeding, care and cleanliness is on the same systematic order. Here are about 125 head of horses, and on this farm are about 175 head of Holstein- fold Cleveland Bay or not. We have seen Friesian cattle. I did not visit the cattle some fine animals which were said to be barns for want of time, but they appeared to be on the same grand scale. The farm contains 640 acres, and I learned lands here are valued at from \$75 to \$150 per acre. I don't think \$50,000 will cover cost of buildings and equipments. A stream of water runs near these barns, whose banks I judge to be 20 or 30 feet high, and down near its edge is a little building containing an enall these buildings. They also have in Kansas a ranche of 5,000 acres, on which are about 175 head of horses, and a herd of Poland-China hogs.

Twenty stallions are in service on this farm, Jerome Eddy at the head, and among the balance are five sons of George Wilkes, saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease, catarrh, and vainly trying every know. In medy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this one Almont, one Mambrino Patchin and Aberdeen, two Clays and three imported 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free si4-cow-15t Percherons. All surplus stock bred at the of charge. home farm is shipped to Kansas as yearlings or older, where they can be grown up cheaper than at home; and when old enough and if worth it, are brought back to be broken or put in training. There is a mile track on the home farm. The barn containing the most valuable stallions is of brick, and situated sufficiently distant so there is no danger of taking fire from any other buildings, should it occur. I did not count, but think it contains 10 or 12 large

roomy box stalls. Here I found my favorite Jerome Eddy. I was permitted to enter his stall alone, and at once commenced to pet and talk to him as formerly, when he was in the circuit, and as I came to him each week. He would then call for me at the sound of my voice, whether he could see me or not; but to my regret he did not seem to remember me He has grown in height and spread somewhat. With this exception he is the same Jerome Eddy, and as natural as ever-a grand, noble and intelligent horse, a winner on the turf, and I feel sure will be in the stud. I was shown perhaps 30 of his colts, weanlings to coming three year olds, and let me say here that I think Eddy outthem, in a more or less marked degree, has the Fanny Mapes head, and is readily known by it. All who know her know that she possesses a wonderfully intelligent and blood like head. Each colt was turned loose, either in the long alleys or in a paddock, and requested to show his trotting action, and they did it on their good behavior, and seemed to ask my approval, which I granted by saying: "Your action today leads me to believe that all of you are prominent, if not sure candidates for the 2:30 list in the near future." Nearly all are bays, upheaded, fine necks, remarkably good legs and feet, and such backs and loins! Well, they are Eddy's, only more so, showing Eddy as one of the greatest sires of the age. It must not be forgotten that Eddy's chances here are such as fall to the lot of but few stallions. He has four brothers, and judging them of what I know of their opportunities, time must tell in which lies the first choice. Here is a grand set of brood mares, and the cross with him is each year being tested and sifted for his benefit. Mr. Jewett has recently bought some 20 young mares to breed especially to him, and he did not stop but when he found the animal and the blood lines that he wanted he bought it, trusting to Eddy for results. The prominent blood lines of this purchase are Mambrino Patchin, Alexander's Abdallah and George Wilkes, all strong made, with heavy up the coming fall if nothing happens to

In Sherman I found a large, heavy boned, heavily muscled 16-hand horse, son of George Wilkes, and his get show him to be a strong rival of Eddy. Not one of his or Eddy's colts are for sale. It is Mr. Jewett's design to breed such of the fillies of these horses, one to the other, as he may select for brood mares, and to develop the speed of the balance before offering them for sale. He does not believe in the forcing process, either in feeding or training, and wisely, I think, has decided to work none under three years old, and then very moderately until matured, preparing to grow them up healthy, sound and strong animals, trusting to their ability to perform at the proper time. By this judicious course, and with McDonald as trainer, barring mishaps, I predict a boom is near at hand for this establishment, that will be a great surprise to some people. I cannot go into details; suffice it to say; here is a grand lot of stock, with good color, size, substance, breeding, soundness (no weeds), and trotting action that pleased me well to see. I will close by saying that a close inspection of the get of Eddy only confirms me in my belief and oft expressed statements, that Fanny Mapes, crossed with Louis Napoleon, will prove the founder of the greatest family of her day, for there are no others like them. CLEVELAND BAYS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

WILLIAMSTON, Feb. 7, 1887. DEAR SIR:-Am receiving the FARMER regular, and like it very much. If you will please answer the following questions it will oblige me, and quite a number of persons around here, namely: 1st. Can a person get an English coach horse which is a pure bred, or are they crossed with some other breed? 2d. Is there an English coach A SUBSCRIBER. The Cleveland Bay, as originally bred,

was a cross between the ordinary English draft mare and a thoroughbred horse. When the desired type was reached the animals representing it were interbred to maintain it, and give their progeny prepotency. For a while the coach horse was neglected, and the result was that other breeds were largely interbred with it. A few years ago, under the great demand for large, stylish carriage horses, parties began picking up all good specimens of the breed (and the pure bred ones by this time were fewand far between) with which to breed this class of horses. Many of those selected had more or less of other blood in their veins, but the old type is being regained. An association was formed in England which publishes a stud book, three volumes in its appointments. Strict discipline pre- having been issued. An association has also been formed in this country, but it has not yet issued a stud book. As to whether vou can get a pure bred Cleveland Bay, our opinion is that there are undoubtedly a few of them in existence, but it would be very difficult to determine whether any particupar one is a pure bred representative of the purely bred, and horses which we should have no hesitation in breeding to if they represented the type of animal we wanted. The Cleveland Bay is largely of thoroughbred blood, and its prepotency will show breed of coach horses will be placed upon a use. Tile isn't just the thing for sluicing, class of horses of the type which sells for ter connection. When a sluice is to be covand forces the water to a solutioney as any other seed on the erectly pank never use less than five or six those bred for speed.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from readful disease sendin a self a stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East



A RECLAIMED FARM.

Under the above heading the Bay City Tribune gives some interesting facts regarding the reclaiming of land in that vicinity. To any one who has visited Bay City, and seen the amount of work which has been done by the residents of that city in the direction of reclaiming waste lands and bringing them into cultivation, the following article from that paper will be very interesting:

"W. A. Beebe & Co., have been dredging the past month around nearly 600 acres of prairie land on the east side of the F. & P. M. railroad for T. H. McGraw. The dredge cut starts in nearly direct east from McGraw's switch, near the main F. & P. P. track, and takes a direct course on the section line that divides Bay and Saginaw counties, for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, then north half a mile, then west breeds himself. Each and every one of eighty rods. The dredge cut runs down nearly three-quarters of a mile along the F. & P. M. track, leaving about two rods between the F. & P. M. track and high bank for the water that runs off from the city and finds an outlet to pass through to the river. The dredge will run east sixty rods on the north side to where there is high ground. The balance of the ditch and bank will be thrown up by hand. The expense of redeeming this vast amount of prairie land, which has always been covered with "bull rushes, water and prairie grass," can be estimated when the cost of dredging and throwing up the large dike of clav six feet above high water mark costs \$2,300 a mile, and the dredge cut is about two and three-quarter miles in length, making the total cost of dredging over \$6,000. This, however, is but a commencement of the expense. Over four miles of ditches will be dug across the land by hand. A large pump house will be erected as soon as the work of dredging is completed, in the an outlet for surface water on both sides of southwest corner of the big farm, to be the highway. equipped with the best machinery in the market for throwing water. This alone will cost considerable. A gate will be put in near the creek to flood the farm if neces and require them all to be standard mares; sary in dry times, or let the water run out when a heavy south wind is blowing, and the water in the river is lower than it is in the farm dredged cut, saving expense for fuel and help to run the pump. It is calculated to get from 200 to 400 acres broken

shape at present. The dredge cut is about turn almost anything to good account, and seven feet deep and from twenty to twenty- are quite profitable to raise for market purfive feet wide. Along the creek on the poses, as they mature rapidly and lay on south and east side of the farm, where the flesh quicker than any other domestic fowl. water is more liable to do the most damage to the bank, the dredge cut is on the outside for the young ducks, and are oftentimes of the farm and the mountain of dirt is and north side of the farm with the dredge cut on the inside of the dike or embanknent. The reason given for leaving the dredge cut outside of the farm on the east and south side is for two purposes. The first one is to let the water that come down a large ditch that was dug several years ago through the center of the farm and extended into the country over three miles, run directly to the river. The water from disease, and nearly all of the poultry flowing down the ditch now will have a direct course to the river. The second reason is that the muskrats just ruined the to raise in large numbers than ordinary Miller and Daglish dike around their big fowls are, and there is generally but very farm. It was discovered that where the little trouble experienced in raising large water lay on both sides of the bank of dirt, flocks of them. the rats held high carnival before the ice or dirt thawed out in the spring. They would that they are superior to chickens in this work from the water into the bank from respect, but to secure the best results, they one side to the other. Then when the water raised it was sure to find its level and and should not be set at liberty until they soon wash away the entire bank. It is have laid their morning egg. Their eggs are claimed that very few rats will penetrate quite large, and although some claim that clear through a twenty foot bank with the they are not so palatable, yet they are fully water only on the south and east sides. as good as any eggs to cook with. The soil is pronounced the richest to be Ducks that are in good condition for marthe best farm in the State of Michigan. The become better known. most of the land cost Mr. McGraw from \$10 to \$35 per acre. It is estimated that when the improvements are all completed and the land broken up the first time, the big farm will cost Mr. McGraw not far from \$15,000 or \$16,000."

Road-Making.

The Ingham County Farmers' Club disneeting, and from the Mason Democrat we clip the following account of the discussion opened by Mr. Gillespie, who said:

The question is one of importance. roads are behind other improvements. We do not get the amount of labor for the tax assessed we ought to receive. It is first important to get the water away before you can get a good road bed; piling up dirt and allowing the water to back up on it will never make a good road. How wide should a road bed be? I think it should be at least four rod road. This is none too wide. Narrow lanes blockade easier than wider ones. In plowing up the road I would not disturb the dirt within four feet of each side of the center of the road. Had had a little experience with a road scraper and fully believed in its efficiency. Two teams and drivers and a man to manage the scraper, dyked up 60 rods in fine shape in one day. Every township ought to own one. He figured by computation of assessed labor paying a small per cent in cash townships might easily secure a couple of these machines for general use; \$210 buys a good machine-four wheeled. This machine will do quite one-fourth more than can possibly through all crosses. It is very likely the be done by any present appliance now in secure foundation, and that it will furnish a sewer pipe is preferable because of the bet inch ties for rests. Heavy traction engines

> present system of performing road work is very expensive for the good received. R. J. Bullen thought it questionable whether we could afford the scraper. He had been quite successful in making a good road by plowing; more plowing than scrapuntil ground was well packed. This is economy where we have far to haul it. If scraper were to be purchased he would think it best to vote at town meeting to instruct

severely test our small bridges and sluices.

Glazed tile or sewer pipe is preferable. The

the commissioner to purchase and take the expense from the highway fund. J. T. Bullen: How are we to have good roads where we cannot get gravel? He had thought many times that the many smallcobble stones might be utilized in this manner. Have a stone crusher.

Mr. Melton suggested to form a chain gang from the tramps and have the stones broken for the roads.

Mr. Shaw gave a description of a chean device that could be built for eight or ten dollars, which would, for its cost, be a very useful tool. He too, favored using the small

J. T. Bullen had thought that in quicksand he would plow out and fill with small

L. W. Baker believed where pathmasters were thorough and turnpiked a piece each year good roads prevailed. He would not ed them and waited for the result. The recommend doing all the work at once. In the fall a man with a hoe to fill the ruts and let off the water will accomplish much. He believed in the scraper and hoped to seethem in general use.

Mr. Wood believed it time to reorganize our laws controlling the road work. Did not like the manner of electing pathmasters. Turnpikes should be not only good width but of gradual slope to lowest point in the gutter. Gravel on certain soil works injury -never should be put on sand. Wherever tile is needed to improve the road bed the town should furnish the tile and the party owning the premises adjoining should be crop for him." . required to put them in.

R. J. Bullen deprecated the practice of spreading the labor over too much territory.

When you gravel, "gravel for keeps." Col. Shannon: Did he not know he was in Michigan; to sit here and listen he certainly would think he was among Onio far-They talk here about making roads ners. just as they do there. The Colonel gave a very interesting account of making roads in Ohio, and spoke earnestly of the necessity of

On motion Frank Seeley, Joseph Jewett and J. W. Chapin were added to the committee of arrangements for the banquet. "Tile and Tiling" the subject for next

Duck-Breeding.

Ducks are great foragers and will greedily devour insects, bugs, vegetable refuse, and almost anything that comes in their way, quantity generally being of more consebone and muscle and high trotting action. prevent the work that is progressing in good quence to them than quality. They will

Common hens make very good mothers more successful with them than their own thrown on the farm, leaving only the west mothers are, as the hens are not so careless with them and will not lead them into the water as their natural mothers do, and will thus avoid considerable loss, for many ducks are killed each year when very young by chills and cramps which are produced by allowing them to go into the water before the down on their skin is thick enough to resist these evil effects.

All bree's of ducks are remarkably free ailments are unknown to them. For this reason they are, perhaps, better calculated

They are excellent layers and some claim must be confined at least part of the day,

considered competent to judge state that if readily sold in any of our city markets, and 000,000. Mr. McGraw carries out his present well- it is my opinion that they will be raised laid plans that in three years he will have more extensively as their valuable qualities

lambs for marketing early in the spring gets far better prices than he whose lambs come after or about the time of grass. But in order to succeed he must have a lambingplace where the temperature is above the freezing point. In extreme cold weather ussed the highway question at its late the lambing-room should be comfortably warmed. The young lamb is the most susceptible to cold of any other young animal, except the young pig. After the lamb has sucked once it can easily stand cold, and when a week old it does not easily succumb to extremes of weather. The ewe, also, at lambing time feels the cold intensely, and at such times will not take care of the lamb. Often she will refuse to own it. When, however, the lamb can stand and suck the difficulty is past, and the young at ten weeks old is active two rods in width. Our statutes give us a and able to take care of itself. There is no less necessity of care while lambs are very young in the spring. More lambs are lost by being chilled immediately after weaning than from all other causes what-

The lambs for early killing may come at ruary. The ewes, of course, must be kept as good return as cattle. by themselves, and before weaning time should each have a separate pen. This the young lamb is three days old, the ewes the other ewes and young lambs. If no provision of roots has been provided for the ewes during the winter, the food should be a fair proportion of succulent food, as sweet ensilage, for instance. It is better, however, that carrots or mangels be provided, so that about five pounds per day may be fed to the sucking ewes in connection with hay and grain. - Germantown Telegraph.

Managing the Weather. A correspondent in the Ohio Farmer

fields of corn and potatoes saved by small fires here and there on frosty nights. I have in mind a three-acre field of potatoes hat was effectually protected from frost by the firing of several heaps of moldy straw on the windward side so the smoke would drift across the field. Other potatoes in the immediate vicinity were seriously injured,

while this field showed scarcely a frost bite. A gentleman from the east, with whom I was talking last fall, told me that he once saw a twenty-acre field of corn protected from frost by the use of kerosene oil. There were a good many sturaps in the field, and a cold wave threatening frost. The owner purchased 15 or 20 gallons of

oil and proceeded to the execution of a very sensible idea. When the thermometer registered but a little above freezing, with every prospect of going lower, he and his hired man took oil cans and matches and went to the field. Pouring half a pint of oil on a stump here and there around the outside and then through the center, they lightstumps burned fiercely for about an hour, and then smouldered away all the next day, His neighbors laughed at his folly as they called it, but the next spring they came to him for seed corn. The frost proved to be a severe one, and but little corn matured in that section except this one field, which was injured but very little. By an outlay of less than five dollars he saved hundreds of dollars' worth of corn from being destroyed. Another farmer of my acquaintance had corn planted near a wood lot where the under-brush had been cut and piled. The firing of these heaps of brush saved a corn

Corn Forage.

There is no other crop in the country, with the possible exception of sorghum, which yields so much forage per acre as corn. Where it is sown or planted closely a large amount of growth per acre is produced, but there is comparatively little grain. In late years there has been a large amount of corn fodder grown for use during the winter. The building of silos promoted this growth, and where the silos are properly constructed, so that the fodder does not sour, as it does in carelessly or improperly constructed silos, it is a very desirable addiion to the winter food of stock. But even where silos are not used the dried corn stalks are of great value to the farmer. From chemical analysis it is shown that the nu'ritive value of dried cornstalks is equa to that from the poorer sorts of grain, and much more may be produced per acre, and less trouble is incurred in preparing it for the winter. Then, it is valuable because it is less constipating to cattle than hay, and in fact counteracts the effects of hay and other dry fodder.

Agricultural Items.

H. P. SELLERS, of Ohio, says he begins to winter his sheep in April. Sheep that are

THE Essex County, Mass., Agricultural So ciety has awarded its first premium for onions to a crop that was over 1,100 bushels to the acre; and the second prize to a crop of over

A good many carp are reported to have died in ponds this winter, the ice having been unusually thick. If a running stream empties into the pond there are ant to be air hole which supply air for the fish.

claims the largest yield of clover seed or record, harvesting 136 bushels of beautiful clean seed from 17 acres, at the rate of eigh bushels to the acre. The seed was sold at \$4.10

It is said that a pasture occupied by scabby another flock, three years afterward. The disease is caused by a minute insect-Acarus scablei-and anything which will loosen the scab and poison the insect will cure the dis

ARMOUR & Co., pork-packers of Chicago turing the year ended March, 1886, killed 1,133,479 hogs, 330,652 cattle, and 63,262 sheep, aggregating 237,404,124 pounds of meat. Their buildings cover 20 acres, with a floor area of found in Bay County. Experts that are ket always command high prices and are 88 acres. The pay-roll annually exceeds \$4,

> CORN-MEAL is not best when fed alone as grain food with poor fodder: it is too nitro renous. The meal and rough fodder should be properly mixed together, because when fed clear much is undigested, and the diges The farmer near large cities who raises tive organs become clogged and produce feverish condition of the system.

> > HON, J. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass thinks the great trouble in draining swamp ands is in getting them too dry. In the anx lety to get the water out, too many drains are put in. In this case the supply can be to a certain extent regulated by covering the

> > A New England farmer says it is a wast of time to lay stone drains. A farmer canno afford to lay them, even if some one wil draw them for him, when he can buy drain tile at even three cents each. To put in stone will cost more in time than the tile will in money. Therefore he thinks no man can afford stone drains unless he is very anxious to get rid of the stones.

pay as well as cattle. A part of his business was the breeding and selling of high-bred pigs at fancy prices, but this was not at all in the same line as ordinary pork-production. In fattening hogs the farmer found that he had always to be feeding the animals something that he could sell for eash. He could not graze them to any extent: they were any time from Jan. 1 to the middle of Feb- heavy feeders, and, he thought, did not give

A CORRESPONDENT of the Massachusetts should be warm—not less than 60°. When Ploughman, writing about the controversy and lambs may removed to the pens with Nature's work is done in the fall; when the seed becomes ripe it falls if the grass is allowed to ripen. Meadows formerly remained in better condition than at present, because the hay is cut earlier and so the meadow i deprived of its renewal by seed. Therefore he advises the annual rolling, and a sprinkling

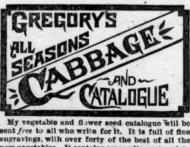
ter-making, gave details of his methods: Absolute cleanliness in the stables was insisted upon. Not only should the stables be kept clean, but absorbants, such as clear straw, dry earth, sawdust, or dry muck should be liberally employed. His own practice was to have the floors of his stables culed by a good many of our profession, I believed it desirable to brush the cows, as it am a firm believer in the officacy of fire as a was conducive to their health, comfort and ing; harrow well. Would not put on gravel remedy for frost. I have seen too many cleanliness. The stable should at all times be well supplied with pure, sweet air. The best plan was to have the fresh air enter the stable near the cows' heads and pass out at the opposite side of the stable.

> is white because the coloring pigment in the hide and hair makes it white, and there is a horse which appears white simply because the absence of any coloring pigment in the skin implies the negation of all color. The positively white horse may be as strong and healthy as a black or ehestnut, the negatively white animal is usually weak and sickly. The former has a bright, clear eye, and his coat after a hard gallop glistens like silver; the latter has a transparent pink eye, and sweats to the color of a whitewashed wall in a rainstorm-a sort of dirty drab-and smells.

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little influence in the matter; climate has



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Every farmer should have the means of weighing nis produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business witt. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those manufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost.
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III.

Bulletin from the Department of Hortleulture and Landscape Gardening-Varieties of Apples for Market.

An important reason why apple culture does not oftener return a profit is the careless manner in which varieties are usually selected. No amount of good culture or shrewd marketing can make poor varieties profitable. The selection of varieties is often It is liable to fail everywhere, and sure to a difficult task to those inexperienced in orchard culture, both from the great number Properly grown, and planted on suitable of varieties from which to choose, and from the fact that the same variety does not thrive equally well in different places. The first difficulty is easily evaded, as out of some thousand varieties in cultivation not more than twenty-five usually prove to be profitable in any locality, and even of this number there are seldom more than five or six which can be confidently recommended. The second difficulty must be overcome by a close attention to the apples which succeed name. If I put in a fall apple it would be best in the vicinity. The three most im- the Maiden's Blush, -not a good apple, out crop last summer. For a number of years portant points in a market apple are these: A hardy, vigorous tree; a good bearer; a large, red fruit, Unfortunately, there are very few apples which combine these features in Michigan. In general, we are fortunate if we secure two of them in one

Agents have been canvassing the State for the last two months, and many sales of worthless varieties have been made. The Oldenburgh, and Wagener if not allowed blame is not always, if, indeed, it is usually, the agent's. Too many buyers are in con- place Baldwin first; although not so hardy dition to be imposed upon. Very often the agent sells in good faith trees which are far. valueless for the locality in which they are sold. It is to check such sales or to enable purchasers to make intelligent substitutions in their purchases that this bulletin is is-Until the last few years the Baldwin has

The increased severity of the winters, rethis vicinity. sulting from the destruction of timber, has caused the Baldwin to suffer above most other popular varieties. During the winter of 1884-5 fifty old trees were killed in the College orchard, of which over forty were Baldwins, the remainder being mostly Rhode Island Greenings. In fact, there is the orchard. All others among the market sorts were not injured. It is more and more evident that the Golden Russet is one of tree is remarkably hardy and vigorous and a good bearer. The apples are uniform in size and color, very firm, fair and good keepers. In market they bring twenty per cent. less than Baldwins, but this difference is overbalanced by their productiveness and hardiness. Russets should be barreled in the fall to prevent withering. The Spy is a tardy and unreliable bearer; the apples are often very imperfect, and they are too tender for distant markets. I should not recommend it here for the flatter lands. Fameuse is one of the best when the fruit is fair, but it is unreliable. Canada Red, top-grafted. is one of the very best, and in this vicinity undoubtedly ranks next to the Russet, or perhaps superior to it. The St. Lawrence Oldenburgh and Twenty Ounce appear to be among the best fall apples for this vicinity. The Oldenburgh demands a close mar- Lyscom, Oldenburgh and St. Lawrence for ket, however, as it decays soon. The Russian apples of recent introduction are not

for profit. The reports of our State Horticultural Society contain many lists of apples, and Red Canada. they should be consulted before an orchard is planted. As further aids I add recent communications from leading orchardists It is high time that everyone take aggressive action in regard to this matter of varieties of apples. The success of our apple culture demands it. In general, purchasers should beware of novelties and high prices. The standard kinds can be had for from \$10 to \$18 by the hundred for two-year-old trees. It is probable that the following choices contain all the sorts generally valuable in Southern Michigan. These choices, of the best five varieties, are made in reference to

From Hon, Henry Chamberlain, Three Oaks, Berrien County-I should select for our vicinity, Baldwin, Canada Red, Northern Spy, Maiden's Blush, and Stark. The Golden Russset has never proved satisfactory with us.

From Wm. A. Brown, Benton Harbor, Berrien County-The question of five apples for profit depends much upon location, facilities for marketing, adaptability, etc. The location of Berrien County enables us to grew and market the early varieties more successfully than later and more isolated locations. Without giving the subject the fullest consideration. I should name Oldenburgh, Orange Pippin, Brown Pippin, Hubbardston, Baldwin, Ben Davis. In naming the list I am governed more by productiveness and resistance to fungous blight than by quality of the apple. In fact, I have named but one good desert apple, the Hubbardston. The Orange Pippin is not generally known. Brown Pippin is the local name of a fine, large red apple ripening in September. This name may be a synonym, but we have not been able to determine it vet.

From Geo. W. Lawton, Lawton, Van Buren County-I should select Northern Spy, Baldwin, Red Astrachan, Canada Red. Henrick's Sweet,-all red apples, which sell better than any other. 'They are also of such size as to be acceptable for table use. Of course this is not the limit of valuable apples raised here.

From President T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Van Buren County-I doubt the relative of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society a profitableness of the summer and autumn paper on the above subject, in which he apples, and therefore will name Baldwin, said: Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening the foot of the list.

grows well and bears well, but is the worm- I think, however, there is no question on lest of all my apples. The color is also bad. one point with all observing fruit men; and

I have grafted most of mine to Baldwin and Flushing Spitzenburg.

From James F. Taylor, Douglas, Allegan County-I will speak only of varieties which I have in bearing, as follows: Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Talman Sweet, Maiden's Blush, Red Astrachan. The Baldwin tree is not entirely hardy in some localities, but near the lake, as I am, it never winter-kills.

From B. Hathaway, Little Prairie Ronde Cass County-The Northern Spy, the Red Canada and the Baldwin are the three kinds that I should name, and in this order. Most men would place the Baldwin first, and I should if it were hardy in tree; but it is not. fail on our strong lands so far south as this. soil, it is probably the most profitable apple we yet have. The fourth in the list as it seems to me (and it would be first if as good a keeper as the others), is the Hubbardston [Nonesuch]. This, for evaporating purposes, is one of the best, as it is a profuse constant bearer on strong land, always fair, and ripe enough in the fall to make nice fruit and is uniform in size, of good shape and quality. The fifth sort I cannot so well good to sell and to evaporate. From Graham Bros., Grand Rapids-

We would give these as our choice of the best five market apples for this place: Northern Spy, Baldwin, Oldenburgh, Rhode Island Greening, Thompkins' King.

From J. N. Stearns, Kalamazoo-My choice for best five apples for profit would be Baldwin, Hubbardston, Maiden's Blush, to bear until seven or eight years old. I as some, I consider it the most profitable by

From H. Dale Adams, Galesburg, Kala. mazoo County-For summer and fall: first, Oldenburgh; second, Red Astrachan. For winter or very late fall: first, Baldwin; second, Northern Spy; third, Fameuse on heavy soil; fourth. Twenty Ounce. No held the first place among market apples. others come within the limits of profit in fruit.

From Geo. W. Parks, Lansing-The Baldwin stands first in my estimation, save the tenderness of the tree. On high, roll. ing lands with clay sub-soil it appears to stand up very well, but on low, flat land it does not endure our severe winters. I would make my list as follows: Baldwin, not a vigorous tree of these varieties left in Canada Red, Limber Twig, Northern Spy, American Golden Russet.

From James Satterlee, for Greenville, the best market apples for this region. The Russet, Red Canada, Jonathan, Red Astrachan, Twenty Ounce. The Spy does best on the lighter soils.

From H. W. Davis, Lapeer Evaporating Works, Lapeer-Red Canada will bring 25 cents per barrel more than any other variety we grow. Baldwin, Northern Spy, most any other fair red variety, and Rhode Island Greening are to be recommended. The Red Canada is always hardy. Baldwin was hurt some two years since, but not enough to speak of. Northern Spy and Greenings are iron-clads, so to speak. These are old varieties to be sure, but they bring in the dollars.

From Hon. N. A. Beecher, Flushing Genesee County-Our best hardy market apples may be named in the following order: Golden Russet, Ben Davis, Northern Spy, Red Canada and Talman Sweet for winter:

follows in order of preference: Baldwin, Ben Davis, Golden Russet, Willow Twig,

From Hon. George Oviatt, Chase, Lake County-Ben Davis, Wagener, Golden Russet, Oldenburgh for a near market. The

Baldwin is injured by the winters. From Hon. Arthur T. Case, Benzonia Benzie County-Among our hardy apples the following are the best and in about the order named: Westfield (Seek-no-further), Northern Spy, Golden Russet, Fameuse, Talman Sweet, Swaar, Haas. Baldwin Wagener, and Ben Davis do not stand the climate, unless it is on the higher land immediately along the lake.

The College is ready to make a trial of any fruits, and to distribute, as far as able, scions or buds of the new or promising kinds. Over two hundred varieties of apples are now being grown, including the Russians. A partial list of these and other fruits is printed in the Report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1885, pp. 126 and 163. Most of these apples are not yet bear-L. H. BAILEY, JR. Prof. of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

I wrote the FARMER last spring about our orchard, as had been recommended in its spring, would soon do away with the wormy with no perceptible difference; nearly every and fine, thanks to the spraying. FRATON.

Seedling vs. Budded Peaches.

L. B. Pierce, of Ohio, sent to the meeting

In the general acceptation of the term Golden Russet and Stark. Baldwin is hardiness, which in trees is nearly equivahardy enough with us. If omitted for lack | lent to health, I do not know whether seedof hardiness, I should add Hubbardston at ling peach trees will endure a colder climate than many of the budded varieties. Theo-From L. H. Bailey, South Haven, Van retically, I should say that many of them Buren County-Baldwin, Stark, Northern | would, as it is, I believe, a universal law of Spy, Ben Davis, Flushing Spitzenburg. nature that high quality and refined delicacy There are several profitable fall varieties, of tend to a reduction of vigor. Certainly which the Oldenburgh is probably the best. many of the seedling peaches are poor The Mann, much recommended of late, enough to go with an iron-clad constitution.

that is, that the fruit buds of most seedling peaches will endure from four to eight degrees of cold more than the budded varieties, and still retain sufficient vigor to produce fruit.

Nothing in the peach line can exceed the productiveness of a healthy, yellow Rareripe or Early Crawford when they bear, and in mild climates like New Jersey or Delaware, it would probably be foolish to discuss the proposition before us; but in Ohio and many parts of Pennsylvania where it is not safe to count on a crop of budded fruit oftener than once in six or seven years, i becomes an important question. My own experience of 20 years, in which time I have maintained about an equal number of seed ling and budded peach trees, I have in seven different years had a crop of seedlings when I had none from the budded trees, with the exception in three of these years, of a full crop of Hale's Early and a limited one of Smock. The other budded trees I had were Early and Late Crawford, Early Barnard, Old Mixon Free, Stump, large Early York and Yellow Rareripe. Of about 20 Early Crawford and 13 Late Crawford, set 18 of 19 years ago, upon the north slope of a hill' but three of the former and four of the latter now remain, and they bore their first this orchard was cropped, but for the last seven has been in grass.

The seedling peach orchard has under certain conditions two chances to the budded orchard's one, as it stands upon its own roots and any accident that destroys or injures the budded stem is irremediable by a new growth from the crown, while the seedling will sprout indefinitely and continue the existence of a tree to triple the life of a budded one. In a commercial orchard highly cultivated and carefully looked after. this chance of continuing the tree upon the same ground by means of vigorous sprouts would be less valuable than in the slip-shodno-cultivation methods in vogue among the masses and there are thousands who have a pretty good supply of seedling peaches in fortunate years who would scarcely ever taste them if they depended upon budded

On the other hand, to those who buy peaches the ordinary run of seedling peaches have slight attractions and sales to a great degree must be forced, and a fruit grower who depends upon a distant market and commission sales can not grow a common seedling peach with any expectation of making it profitable.

If a grower is so situated as to peddle the fruit direct to consumers, dispensing with freight, cartage, commissions, retailer's Montcalm County-Northern Spy, Golden profits, and packages, seedling peaches will, I believe, pay better than budded ones in climates where the thermometer is liable

With respect to budded peaches, there the surplus fruit. seems to be a difference in the ability of the buds to withstand cold. The semi-clings, like Hale's Early, Early Alexander, Hunnewell and Allen, are undoubtedly hardier the Smock will stand a lower temperature than either of the Crawfords.

In this connection the question naturally character of peach trees from seed?

I have a friend who has given considerable thought to this matter, and I believe experimented some, and he is firmly convinced that the best way is to plant seed from the best seedlings and then again select from these. This is the well known method advecated by Van Mons and pracfrom seed a number of years, but was not very successful in improving the quality.

Cold Storage for Fruit.

tion to examine into the subject of fruitmend the most approved and economical the late annual meeting. They found a wide difference of size and arrangement. ranging in cost from \$300 to \$10,000. The \$7,000 fruit-house of Dr. Funk is in all respects most to be recommended. It occupies an area of 40 by 55 feet and is 20 feet high. The walls are of stone, 2 feet thick, with a seven-inch air space inside, and inside of this a charcoal lining of 4 inches The lower story or fruit-room is divided into three apartments 8 feet high, with a storage capacity of 3,000 barrels. The temperature is kept at 35° or 36° the year round. The air is dry and pleasant at all times, entirely devoid of drip from the ice stored above. The ice-compartment or upper story is 12 feet high and holds about 600 ions of ice, lifted from a pond below by means of an elevator worked by steam.

At present, cider stored in the structure is as sweet as if fresh from the press, and experimenting with Paris green in our Duchesse pears are apparently as perfect as when taken from the trees. A feature in columns for canker worm, telling how we this house consists in the absence of floors made the application. The result was between the first and second stories, so that highly satisfactory. The spraying was there is no obstruction between the ice iteasily and quickly done, and the result was self and the storage-room, excepting a series no wormy apples of any account. I have of zinc troughs, so arranged that all the drip no doubt that the spraying, continued every from the melting ice is caught and carried outside the walls. The cheap structure fruit. We have no notion of neglecting it alluded to is 30 feet square and 25 feet high. again while there is danger of worms. We The first story is built of brick 9 feet high, have kept swine in the orchard other years, walls 13 inches thick and merely plastered without either air-space or charcoal-lining. apple had a occupant, and a large share of The ice-room above is a frame structure 16 windfalls, or rather wormfalls, were gath- feet high and protected with both air-spaces ered or eaten by the swine. This year we and charcoal-linings, similar to those de had an immense yield of sound apples, fair scribed in the preceding house. It has an ice capacity of 300 tons, and will store 900 barrels of fruit. There is no difficulty in keeping sufficient ice all the year round, but it must be thoroughly protected over the top with sawdust or other proper material, and the apartment be well-ventilated in the roof. No ventilation, however, is necessary for the fruit-rooms .- N. Y. Tribune.

Horticultural Notes

MR. GREGORY thinks horse manure on low ans is too stimulating; he prefers bone and

THE Rhode Island Greening is said to be as good a fruit now as it was 150 years age. Varieties often fail, but this seems to be " s laster."

A. J. CAYWOOD practices pruning graje vines in December. The vine seldom bleeds f pruned early, and it does not injure the vire to be pruned while frozen.

best dewberry he knows. It is a trailing variety of the high blackberry, and may be a hybrid of this and the dewberry.

AT Los Angeles, Cal., a ten-acre vinevard three years old, produced three tons of Sultana raisins. This is an important raisin grape, and crops of extraordinary size and quality are reported.

SOMETIMES trees get hide-bound from pov erty of the soil, from exposure to hot sun, or slitting of the bark by the pruning knife, up

J. J. H. GREGORY says too much water o either too wet or too dry will produce the disease. Ashes or potash assist materially in

oan an essay tell how to do the work. We can make suggestions in a general way, but the use of them will depend on how much the owner loves his tree and has been favored with a glimpse of its secret history.

should be used to preserve the symmetry of the tree. To the pruning must be added judiclous cultivation and manuring. MR. S. D. WILLARD, of Geneva, N. Y., says

the quality of late pear depends very much upon the method of ripening and care. The Le Conte pear is said to be a very poor fruit under ordinary treatment, but with skillful handling specimens of superior quality can

ALL plants or vegetables grown for their leaves, as cabbage, lettuce, spinach, etc., require an abundance of nitrogenous manures and it is useless to attempt their culture without it. Leguminous plants are injured great a growth of stem and leaf and the ear liness of the vegetable is injuriously affected

THR Gardeners' Monthly says borseradish beds are best made by taking pieces of strong roots about an inch long, making a hole s foot or fifteen inches deep with a dibble, and dropping the root to the bottom of the hole clean, straight root will rise up through the seil. Crowns or eyes are better than piece of root, and a rich clayey soil better than a sandy soil.

MR. C. A. GREEN endorses the Gardeners Monthly in its assertion that pruning enfee bles rather than invigorates, an opinion one strongly condemned by the agricultural press the universal opinion being that pruning a tree increased its vigor, whereas every leaf to go below 11 deg. but rarely goes below 18 and branch removed is a loss incurred only to improve the form or appearance or reduce

five inches in diameter, and supposed to be fully 100 years old, were found over 30 years than Early York or Old Mixon Free, and ago on Borgen Hill, near Jersey City. An old gardener, removing to Ohio, took some plants with him and commenced raising this fruit for the Cincinnati markets, when they attracted the attention of the horticularises, how can we improve upon, or fix the turists. George W. Campbell, of Ohio, fire propagated and introduced it under its pres

life and impair the vigor of any variety, and since all varieties are multiplied in this way it becomes a question of time as to how long any variety can be expected to live. Fifty From Porter Beal, Rollin, Lenawee ticed by him in improving the pear, and reyet sufficiently known to be recommended County-My choice of five varieties is as sulted in shortening the time of bearing tirely abandoned. The Flemish Beauty is take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grow but is fast going out of use.

In grafting, the first principle is the accurate adjustment of the cambium of the scion The special committee appointed last year to that of the stock. Without such adjustby the Pennsylvania Horticultural Associa- ment no union can take place, as it is through the cambium layer that the living connection preserving houses, with the view to recom- between the roots and the leaves is maintained. This layer is formed by the deposit of systems for general purposes, reported at new matter from the descending assimilated sap, and it is by means of this newly-formed matter that union takes place between stock and scion; hence the necessity of accura adjustment.

> THE Kansas Former says: "The thing of greatest importance in onion-raising is the soil, and it does not matter so much whethe the soil is new or old, provided that it is thor oughly pulverized and very rich. There is no use in wasting time on onion growing in either peor or rough ground. For growing sets, the ground need not be rich; indeed i is better rather poor, because the object is to have small growth that does not go to seed that year. For these the ground is broken in spring, well pulverized, the seed sown in drills nine inches wide, leaving every eighth or tenth row blank for an alley-way between

THE Eureka Wide and Center Draft Mower has some very strong endorsers. Among them can be numbered Smith, Powell & Lamb of Syracuse, N. Y.; Henry E. Alvord, man ager of Houghton Farm, Mountainville, N. Y.; 1. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Samuel Johnson, Professor of Agriculture, State College, Lansing, Mich. S. A. Fletcher, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. D. Ellwood, De Kalb, Ill.; M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., who for his large importations cuts over 800 acres every year; A. G. Danforth, Washingtol, Ill.; S. S. Mann & Son, Elgin, Ill.; J. Glidden, De Kalb, Ill., and many others who having large crops of hay to gather, fully re cognize its many merits and that it accomp nes more work with the same power, pro ducing a fine quality of hay, without the use of hay tedder, which is a great saving to far mers and breeders who have a large crop to

Apiarian.

Various Methods of Making Beesway

At a recent meeting of New York and New Jersey beekeepers the subject of rendering old honeycomb into wax was considered. One member, who related his plan, uses a large kettle that holds 25 pails of water and melts up the old comb from 20 to 25 hives at once, putting in, however, only a few combs at a time. He keeps a good fire under the kettle, but not enough to boil the contents, which are taken out with an 8x10 inch basket, strained as fast as dipped and cooled in large dishes.

A member from Vermont pours his wax on heavy burlap, raising it from time to

burlap together and puts it under pressure Another member reported success with wire cloth in an iron hoop, pressed down by hand. Yet another member uses an eightquart pan, full of small holes, and a butter firkin in which the pan sets. After dipping

the wax out he presses it in the pan with mallet. The water is let off at the bottom firkin. He said that by this method he had made upwards of 200 pounds per day. Several apiarians present approved of this plan from the attacks of insects. In this case a Several beekeepers reported success with patent wax extractors, of which there are a good number in the market.

J. W. HAMBAUGH, in a paper read before the Illinois Central Beekeepers' Association said: Viewing the subject from a finanmaking a good crop of cabbage, and from 100 cial stand-point, our hives should be constructed on the principle of accomplishing the greatest results with the least outlay of THE editor of the Gardeners' Monthly says money and time. They should be of as few no magazine can tell just when to prune, nor parts as possible, and so simple of construction that they can be operated by the novice. Should we adopt one-half of the devices suggested by the bee-fraternity at large, especially for the production of comb honey, we should shortly have a veritable curiosity THE renovation of old fruit trees should be shop; hence, to sum up, I will say that we performed by degrees, a portion being re-should adopt large brood-frames to insure moved each year for several years, that the the very best results numerically, and a hive tree may not receive too great a shock. Care that will accommodate ten frames, or contracted by the use of division-boards to any number less. The surplus department must also be as easily expanded or contracted to suit the strength of the colony, and harvest the surplus in the very best shape for market in one and two pound sections. I have found from practical experience that the wintering of bees on large combs has been much more successful than on small ones. under the same form of treatment in outdoor wintering, coming through to spring stronger in numbers, building up more rap idly, and in much finer condition to meet the clover harvest.

A CORRESPONDENT of the American Bee Journal says it is not over-production or adulteration that militates against the sale of extracted honey, but the fact that people have been duped till they believe that there can be no honey outside of the combs. The extracted honey, if not ripened before extracted, ferments, and disgusts purchasers.

GEO. E. HILTON, of Fremont, last year took 4,000 pounds of honey from 60 colonies, and increased his colonies to 80.

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ot have said in favor of Hood's Lowell Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to

less in size, and in a short time disappeared Jos. Dunphy, 214 Con-Praise swellings and lumps Hood's which Hood's Sarsapa-rilla completely cured.

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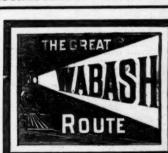
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Grand Trunk Railway. Leave. Depot Foot of Brush Street. Arrive *8:00 a. m. Toronto, Mont. and east. \$8:45 a. m. *12:00 m Port Huron *8:00 p. m *4:20 p. m Port Huron Express. *6:10 p. m 11:00 p. m Toronto and Mont. Ex. *9:00 p. m

GREAT WESTERN DIVISION. \$6:25 a.m. Atlantic Express. \$\frac{1}{2}:05 m. Fast Express. \$\frac{1}{2}:05 m. Pacific Express. \$\frac{1}{2}:05 p.m. London Accommodation...\$\frac{1}{2}:00 mid. New York & Boston Express high the commodation of the commo night (Limited SDaily. *Except Sunday.



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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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DETROIT, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 188

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 48,150 bu., against 107,197 bu., the previous week and 98,326 bu. for corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 17,988 bu. against 18,638 bu. the previous week, and 80,939 bu. the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 2,-737,968 bu., against 2,728,748 bu. last week and 2,215,858 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 5 was 61,770,031 bu. against 61,884,512 the previous week, and 54,197,045 bu. at cerresponding date in 1886. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 114,481 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending Feb. 5 were 767,714 bu. against 1,107,505 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 10,713,886 bu. against 2,-522,745 for the corresponding eight weeks

In 1885-6. There was more business transacted the past week than during the previous one, sales of spot and futures aggregating 1,663, 000 bu., as compared with 910,000 the week previous. But while the sales were larger the market ruled weak, and values steadily declined until the close of the week. Futures, especially May, suffered the greatest loss, but spot and near futures were very dull at the close, and buyers, except at concessions, were very few. Chicago was also in a bad way, and May futures sold in that market at a lower price than during the present crop year, namely, 79%c for No. 2 spring. New York was also lower, but a better export demand was reported at the close. Toledo was fairly active, with spot at 821/c, May futures at 84c and August at 86%c. Liverpool was quiet and steady, with good supply offering.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spotwheat from January 20th to February 12th inclusive:

-		No. 1 White.	No. 3 Red.	No. 8 Red.
Jan.	*0	82%	88%	**
66	21	88	831/4	
66	29	84%	84%	81
66	24	8514	85	88
44	\$5	8414	85	
66	26	84%	84%	81
64	27	84%	8414	80%
66	28	83%	83%	80
+6	29	84	84	80
66	31	83%	8356	80
Feb.	1	83%	84	
66	2	84	84	80
66	8	84%	841/4	
66	4	8336	83%	
4.6	5	83%	8314	80
66	7	84	8336	
64	8	84	83%	80
64	9	831/4	83	79
64	10	83	8214	79
66	11	83	821/6	80
66	19	88	811/4	

each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

as follows:	Feb.	March	April	May.
various deals	each day	of the p	past week	were
For No. 2	red the	closing	prices on	the
Saturday		**	**	841/6
Friday	82%			861/8
Thursday	82%	**		86

83% The apprehensions of a European war seem to have been dissipated, and as a con-

sequence there is a general tone of weakness observable in all markets. There is, how ever, nothing in the outlook to cause weakness on the present basis of values. The wheat on the ground has so far had favorable conditions in the winter wheat States, but the snow has about gone, the weather is alternately freezing and thawing, and March is approaching. Without some more snow the outlook may be materially changed before the end of March.

Reports from Europe indicate a fairly favorable season except in Southern Russia. where the weather was very cold and the plant unprotected by snow. In Austro-Hungary the weather is reported to have been unusually severe.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following regarding the probable requirements of the United Kingdom:

The United Kingdom's wheat crop of 1886, is officially estimated at 7,918,000 qrs., cr 63,344,000 bushels, against 79,635,769 bushels in 1884, and 82,066,964 bushels in 1884. Deducting the customary English al lowance of 6,000,000 bushels for seed, the antity left for food is shown to be say 57, 344,000 bushels, against an average annual consumption of about 208,000,000 bushels, ndicating that imports of foreign wheat and flour to the extent of 150,657,000 bushels will be required to meet consumptive requirements for the whole of the current crop year. Of the quantity required sources, equal 59,400,816 bushels have been imported from September 1, 1886, to February 5, 1887, in addition to which equal 17,920,000 bushels are now on passag making a total of 77,320,816 bushels of for eign wheat already provided for, and leav-3 73,335,184 bushels to be purchased and pped in time for arrival and use during the current crop year, or a required average weekly import of 2,444,505 bushels for thirty

Shipments of wheat from India for th week ending Feb. 5, 1887, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 480,000 bush., including 240,000 bush, to the United Kingdom and 240,000 bush to the continent. The shipments for The New York market has had a dull week is expected. Programme will be published the previous week, as cabled, amounted to of it. Shippers are doing little or nothing.

340,000 bush., of which 240,000 bush. went and prices are being shaded from day to day to the United Kingdom and 100,000 bush. to to work off stock. The N. Y. Daily Bullethe Continent. The total shipments since April 1, 1886, or during the current crop garine law, which has unduly stimulated proyear amount, as reported in round numbers, to 40,348,000 bushels, including for a reason we know of. We think the 20,108,000 bushels, or 49.84 per cent to the 70,000 striking workmen have had some-United Kingdom and 20,240,000 bu. or 50.16 thing to do with it, in curtailing consump per cent to the Continent, leaving only a tion and preventing shipments. Quotations moderate quantity available for export until in that market on Saturday were as follows: the new crop comes in. The shipments during the crop year ended March 31, 1886, aggregated 39,312,969 bu, against 29,550,-741 bu the previous crop year. The whea on passage from India January 25 was estimated at 3,568,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 4,976,000 bu.

The following statement gives the amoun of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in ould confer a favor by having their letters reg- the United States, Canada, and on passage for Great Britain and the Continent of Eu

	Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushels 61.884,71 18,152.00 5,024.00
87.	Total bushels Jan. 29, 1887 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago Total Jan. 30, 1886	85,060,71 86,956,59 87,913,50 72,388,79
-	The estimated receipts of fore	

consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Jan. 23 the receipts are estimated to have been 4,649,136 bu. less than the con-The Liverpool market is quoted stead y with improved demand. Winter wheat is quoted at 7s 3d@7s 5d., spring at 7s 4d@7s 5d.,

and California No. 1 at 7s. 5d. @7s. 6d. per

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 68, 196 bu., against 40, 975 bu. the previous week, and 181,403 bu. for the ble supply of corn in the country on Feb. 5 shows a decrease during the week indicated of 208,640 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 858,655 bu., against 983,992 bu, the previous week, and for the pasteight for the corresponding period in 1885-6. The stocks now held in this city amount to 88 .-341 bu. against 90,070 bu. last week and 147,-265 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. ened demand from abroad has undoubtedly shade higher. No. 2 is selling at 38% 2 for spot, and No. 3 at 381/4c. Receipts con tinue light for the season, and this ha aused the firm feeling in spite of the limit ed inquiry and high sales. At Chicago the shipping demand is light and the receipts also. The market there on Saturday was active in a speculative way, but at a decline in values. No. 2 spot is selling there at 341/4 @35%c per bu., February delivery at 34%c. March at 34%c, May at 39%c, and June at 40%c. Toledo was dull but steady, with spot No. 2 at 38c, and May delivery at 40%c. The Liverpool market is quoted quiet but

4¼d., and April at 4s. 4¼d. The London market was firm and steady. OATS.

steady, with new mixed snot at 4s. 4 4d.

Pohrnary delivery at 13. 1744., March at 4s.

The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 6 was 4,885,202 bu., against 4,733,373 bu. the previous week, and 1.824,398 bu. Feb. 6. 1886. The exports for Europe the past week were nothing against nothing the previous week, and for the last eight weeks were 20,252 bu. against 360,642 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1885-6. The visible supply shows a decrease of 151, 829 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 10,769 bu., against 12,535 bu. the previous week, and 25.144 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The receipts at this point for the week were 22,-160 bu., against 8,289 bu. the previous week, and 14,983 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 4,500 bu., against 2,510 bu. the previous week, and 15,448 bu, for same week in 1886. Oats are steady and quiet in this market, with values a shade higher than a week ago. No. 2 white are quoted here at 33 1/4 c. Nothing doing in a speculative way. At Chicago oats are weak and lower, No. 2 mixed spot selling at 24%c, February delivery at 24 1/4 c, March at 24 1/4 c, and May at 29c. By sample sales were made at 29% @ 30c for No. 3 white, 301/@311/c for No. 2 white, 27% @28% c for No. 2 mixed, and 27% @28%c for No. 3 do. The New York market is active, but at slightly lower values. Quotations there are 35% c for No. 2 mixed, No. 2 white at 37%c, and No. 3 do at 371/4c per bu. In futures No. 2 mixed seld at 35%c for February, 35%c for March, and 35%c for May delivery. The weakness in other grains affects values in oats. There is very little speculative dealing in oats as a rule, the home consumptive demand being depended upon to use up the crop. The market is therefore free from speculative and foreign influences, and this may account to some extent for the steady range of values. There is nothing like a good home mark et to give strength and steadiness to any product.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER. There is a good supply of ordinary roll and reamery butter in this market, but a scarcity of choice, fine flavored, dairy packed stock, for which there is quite an active inquiry Quotations here are 19@20c for choice dairy packed, 16@18c for fair to good, and ordinary 12@14c. Creamery is dull at 24@26c, inquiries being few. At Chicago the market is reported moderately active for local consumption, for which fancy selections of creamery were wanted and sold at 25@26c. All other grades are dull and neglected, and stocks are accumulating. Quotations on Saturday were as follows: Fine Illinois, lowa and Wisconsin creamery 23@24c; fine roll, 14@15; fair to good do, 12@13c; fancy dairies. 18@20c; and good to fine do, 14@ 16c; common and packing stock, 9@11c. Thursday, March 3d. A good meeting

tin says it is all the fault of the oleomarduction. This is about the smallest excuse

EASTERN STOCK.

Creamery, tubs, choice ...

	aggregated 39,312,969 bu, against 29,550,- 741 bu the previous crop year. The wheat	Creamery, tubs, prime	24 21 19 16 18	@25 @23 @20 @18 @19	
l	on passage from India January 25 was esti- mated at 3,568,000 bu. One year ago the	Creamery, June, fine	15	@17	
l	quantity was 4,976,000 bu.	State do half-firkin tubs, choice State do half-firkin tubs, good do	19	@22	
I	The following statement gives the amount	State do half-firkin tubs, fair, do State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary	17 15 22	@18	
l	of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage	State dairies, entire, fine	20 17	@21 @19	
l	for Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-	State dairy firkins, choice	21 19	@22 @20	
	rope: Bushels. Visible supply	State dairy, Welsh, choice	19 17 15	@21 @20 @18 @16	
Į	On passage for Continent of Europe. 5,024.000	Creamery, Elgin		0	
١	Total bushels Jan. 29, 1887. 85,050,712 Total previous week. 86,956,599 Total two weeks ago 87,913,505 Total Jan. 30, 1886 72,388,796	Western dairy, fine	20 18 19	@21 @19 @20	
ı	The estimated receipts of foreign and	Western dairy, good	17 12 20	@18 @16 @	
	home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending February 5 were	Western factory, choice	18 15 11	@19 @17 @14	
١	156,000 bu. more than the estimated	Rolls, extra	17	@18	

Rolls, ordinary The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending February 5 were 200,436 lbs., against 309,639 lbs. the previous week, and 204,554 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1886 were 281,464 lbs.

CHEESE.

The position of the market is one of great strength, and fractional gains are reported in nearly all the principal domestic markets as well as abroad. In this market no change in figures has yet been made, but with the improved tone noted, and the ast week were 31,358 bu., against 32,197 knowledge that stocks are very light for the bu. the previous week, and 221,459 bu. for the season, an advance would not be surprising. Quotations are 131/2014c per lb. for full cream New York makes, 13@131/c for Michigan, and 121/2@13e for Ohio. The Chiorresponding week in 1886. The visi- cago market is firm with anchanged values and only a moderate movement of stock. amounted to 16,460,538 bu. against 16,251,898 Quotations there are 12 1/2 @15e for choice full bu. the previous week, and 7,251,352 bu. at cream cheddars and flats (two in a box), the same date last year. The visible supply and 13% @14c for Young Americas. Skims are selling at 61/208c for choice to fancy makes, and 2@5c per lb. for low grades. New York is a fraction higher on full cream stock than a week ago. The lower grades are weakweeks 6,572,961 bu., against 10,715,824 bu. | er in tone, and the increased cost of the better grades has operated to cut down shipments. Holders generally are firm, knowing stocks will all be wanted, but the slack-Corn has been quiet all week, but prices made them more willing to do business at have ruled steady and values on spot are a current figures. Quotations in that market

	carrette uparcos danamiono in in-	
r	on Saturday were as follows:	
_	State factory, fancy, on dom'e order.	13%@13%
	State factory, choice	184 @13%
3	State factory, choice	18% @18
_	State factory, good	1940184
-	State factory, medium	124012%
,	State factory, fair	14 @12%
	State factory, skims, common	10%@11
	State factory, skims, average	114@114
	State factory, skims, selections	12 @1214
	State dead skims	9 @10%
9	Pennsylvania skims, selection	
	Pennsylvania skims, average	1 0 1%
	The receints of cheese in the N	

market the past week were 7,332 boxes against 12,428 boxes the previous week and 9,314 boxes the corresponding week in 1886 The exports from all American ports for the week ending Jan 5 foot up 1,010,500 Its., against 1,241,207 lbs. the previous week, and 761,527 lbs. two weeks The exports for the corresponding ago. week last year were 2,311,550 lbs. Of the exports, none were from Montréal.

The Liverpool market is quot with American cheese at 64s, 6d, per cwt. an advance of 9d. (18c) per cwt. during the week.

WOOL.

There has not been a single feature of interest in the eastern wool markets the past week. The movement of stock has been light; with sales on the basis of prices quoted for the past three weeks. The fact is all parties are waiting the action of the Treasury Department on the question of duties upon "wool tops" and "ring waste," as upon that will rest the future of the trade. The Department is having both sides presented in the strongest possible way, and it is to be hoped that the outcome will be favorable to the American wool-grower rather than the importer and foreign wool. Until this question is decided there will be little done in wool, as manufacturers are afraid to purchase while s matter of so much importance remains undecided.

CLOVER seed has experienced a set-back the past week, and prices have declined 20 @25c per bushel in this market. For prime 2 selling at \$4 40. Speculative trading has One point is certain, he does not value the been on the basis of \$4 65 for February delivery for prime seed, and \$4 45 for No. 2. closed weak at \$4 70 per bu. for prime. Receipts are heavy in that market, while the demand has fallen off. The eastern markets markets, however, may be only temporary, and a reaction soon follow. The season will be over by the first of April.

THE Ingham County Pomona Grange will hold a Farmers' Institute at Fitchburg, commencing Thursday afternoon, February 17 at 4 o'clock. Among those who will read papers are J. B. Thorburn, of Holt, Robt. L. Hewitt, of Lansing, Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Agricultural College, Dr. Thorburn of Lansing, and Hovey Wilson, of Mason while a number of ladies will give recita tions and read essays on interesting topics The institute will last until Friday evening

THE third annual meeting of the Jackson County Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Grower Association will be held at Jackson on Feb 17th, beginning at 10 a.m. An invitation is extended to all interested to be present read papers, or take part in the discussions J. P. Dean, of Napoleon, is President of the Association, and W. E. Kennedy, of Somerset, Secretary.

THE annual Institute of the Macom County Sheep Breeders' and Wool-Growers Association will be held at Romeo or RANDOM NOTES.

WHILE at Corunna recently, attending the we had the pleasure of looking over what we considered a typical flock of Merinos for the average farmer. They were on the farm of Mrs. Yerkes, about two miles east of Corunna, which is managed by Mr. C. D. Case. The flock consists of about 300 head, which are large bodied, rather plain, but have good neck and flank folds. Last year 300 were sheared, and gave over 2,400 fbs. of wool, which sold at the highest market price, and without dockage. The flock is kept up by using thoroughbred rams, two being in the flock at present. The flock suited us in many ways, and especially in their form, which showed sound constitutions and an ability to do the best with everything given them, evidenced by their broad backs, depth through the heart, and their straight legs, Now such a flock as this is within the reach of every good farmer in Michigan, and we farm to-day which will return a larger profit on the investment, to say nothing of the incalculable benefit they will be to the land. Mr. Case has them in excellent shape, and when he turns off a bunch of wethers they always bring the top price.

Ox the same farm we found a young Grand Blanc. Ben Butler 58924, sired by Victor, the bull which Mr. Stuart had at the head of his herd, and tracing on dam's side to Geneva's Gertrude (Vol. 24), by Geneva Airdrie 23255, which is showing some nice calves, and is a very good animal himself.

In the stable near him were a number of grade Shorthorn cows, and two of them were good specimens of the "general purpose" cow so often referred to at institutes and breeders' meetings. They had all the evidences of being good milkers, while their broad loins, deep hindquarters, straight backs and well sprung ribs, showed they would make kindly feeders. Is there any thing in the way of cattle which would do better for a farmer than a few such cows? And they are within the reach of any one who has a scrub cow or two which he can send to his neighbor's Shorthorn bull for a small consideration. The third generation will have all the appearance of a thorough bred, and the steers for feeders are worth more than double a native of the same age. Cannot a few of our farmers who are raising scrubs make a change this year and give improved stock a trial?

THE hog is going to attract a good deal of attention this year. The prices of hog pro- Harvard, and McGill, Montreal. ducts have been working upwards for the past six weeks, and present prices for hogs pay very well-as good as anything on the farm. And, by the way, a farm is never complete without a few hogs. Not the oldfashioned kind, with one-third of the entire animal taken up by the head, as active as a colt and as cunning as a fox; but a good square-built mimal, with a contented dis. position and liable to fatten on anything. They may not be Berkshires, or Poland-Chinas, or Essex, or Suffolk, but may be a combination of all of them, or any other improved breeds. They will clean up garbage, and act as scavengers for the farm, turning much worthless material inte dollars and cleaning up your stables, and saving much that would otherwise be lost. By all means keep a few hogs. They are always in request.

WHERE IS THE PROFIT IN

Ескговр, Feb. 11, 1887. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

We, a few farmers thinking of forming club for mutual improvement and profit, have met once or twice and have bee cussing the cost and profit or loss in fattening cattle in Michigan, or our portion of th State, and we find that at the rate the average good farmer of this neighborhood feed store stock, it costs, at the present prices of hay and grain, \$28 to carry a ful grown animal through one winter. A well bred steer should weigh 1,200 lbs. at two years old, and brings four cents per lb., or \$48. The figures show that that animal has been fed at a loss. Another thing we otice: the best, thriftiest, and most su ful farmers feed good cattle every winter, and feed high. Now, where is the trouble Prof. Kedzie's article in last week's FARM nure from a ton of clover hay at \$12; but i will take a little more explanation to make the average farmer believe that. We have reckoned the manure as only worth enough to pay for the care of stock. Please enlighten us in the FARMER, and if we get hold of ny more nuts we cannot crack will call on

Our correspondent asks a rather indefinite question to which he wants a definite answer. He does not give his system of feedseed, \$4 65 is now the best offer, with No. ing, or the prices he charges for his feed. manure at one-half what he should. Another point is in the weights he gets at the The Chicago market is also lower, and age specified. Does he mean 1,200 at two years old, or, as usual with eattle men. mean less than three years? A well bred steer at 30 months old should weigh from are all lower. The general weakness in the 1,500 to 1,600 lbs. If a spring calf he would only have to be wintered twice, and the first year the cost would certainly be less than \$28. You get three summers and two winters, and all the flesh put on at pasture costs much less than what is put on in cold weather in the stable. Could not our corres. pondent give figures, not estimated, but from positive knowledge, of the amounts of Lady and grain fed per head, and it gain in pounds? Then we would have a basis for exact calculation, the only reliable way to get at the truth. A pair of scales may show just where the trouble is, while any amount of guessing is utterly valueless.

VETERINARY SCIENCE AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE."

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer I was much interested in an article from Practical Observer" with the above title, which appeared in your issue of Jan. 24th. His idea of legislating to compel every practitioner and graduate to undergo a rigid examination before being allowed to practice, is a good one. Already the veterinary profession is trying to accomplish this in everal States, with more or less prospect of success. "Practical Observer's" idea, however, of forming a veterinary school in onnection with the State Agricultural Col-

lege, which shall be as good as "Toronto

College and others," would be a poor scheme and end in disastrous failure. The question of necessity is surely not urgent, when cer-Shlawassee County Sheep-breeders' meeting, tain Colleges advertise "they have more students" (1 might say than they know what to do with, after their fees are paid "and more graduates in successful practice than any other College." Now, if your College is to have no higher aim than to graduate large numbers of veterinarians, what will be its use? If, on the other hand, you want an establishment which would be a credit to the State, you would find it a

costly luxury. There is already a superabundance of Veterinary Colleges. Why increase the number? Why should Michigan be taxed to supply the several States with veterinarians? They wouldn't all stay in Michigan. One veterinarian could not be a whole faculty in himself, however "distinguished" he might happen to be. The class of men who would be an ornament to any chair of learning in such a school, could not be tempted to leave do not believe there is any one thing on a a lucrative practice, to devote their best days to teaching and scientific research, for such emoluments as the State might give. This is an age of specialists, and the

oung man who has his eye upon future success, goes to get his training where these specialists are centered. The parent who sends his son to a college just because the road is easy and the course short, is doing Shorthorn bull, bred by Geo. W. Stuart, of his son a great injustice, besides imposing on the public. He is handicapping him with a weight, which he will never be able to throw off, unless he is possessed of more than ordinary push and perseverance. If it is a question of money, rather let the son wait and earn it, and in the end he will have the satisfaction of knowing he did the best for himself and the world.

The veterinary departments of Agricul tural Colleges are good and serve a useful purpose, by enabling those who are taking agricultural courses to become sufficiently versed in various diseases to know when to call in a veterinarian, and also to distinguish between the scientific veterinarian and the diploma-mill man. No sir! too many di ploma mills are already in existence, in both human and comparative medicine. Let our efforts be directed to raising the standard of those we already have, rather than multi, plying the number of poor ones. There are already two or three veterinary colleges on this continent which have three year courses, and whose curricula equal those of the English schools, and you may depend upon it, that the men who get their diploma from these, do not obtain them by attending a few lectures and paying their fees. refer to the veterinary schools in connection with the Universities of Pennsylvania,

It is only a matter of time when veterinary schools will not boast through the papers of the large numbers which they graduate, (as though that were a matter of merit), but rather of their graduates who become eminent in their profession. VETERINARY STUDENT.

Michigan Crop Report, Feb. 1, 1887.

For this report returns have been received from 775 correspondents, representing 599 townships. Five hundred and fifty-one of these reports are from 390 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

In reply to the question, "Has wheat during January suffered injury from any cause?" 52 correspondents in the southern counties, 18 in the central, and one in the northern answer "yes," and 494 correspondents in southern counties, 110 in the central, and 81 in the northern answer "no." The ground may be regarded as having been well covered with snow during the month of January, only 12 correspondents in the southern counties, eight in the central, and none in the northern reporting it not well covered. The average depth of snow February 1, in open, level fields, was three inches in the outhern counties, six in the central, and 21 inches in the northern counties.

The weather changed to warmer about the 6th of February, followed by rain on the 7th and 8th. At this writing, February 9th, the ground is bare of snow in the principal wheat-growing sections of the State, and the indications for the State, as published by the Signal Service Department, are for clear, warmer weather. Reports have been received of the quantity

of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of January at 268 elevators and mills. Of these 226 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is 53 per cent, and 31 are in the fifth and sixth tiers of counties, which is 33 per-cent of the whole number in these sections, respectively. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 705,894, of which 165,419 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of countles; 193,731 bushels in the second tier; 116,532 bushels in the third tier; 187,827 bushels in the fourth tier; 41,208 bushels in the fifth and sixth tiers; and 1,177 bushels in the northern counties. At 38 elevators and mills, or 14 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month. The amount of wheat reported marketed

in January was less than one-half the amount reported marketed in December. The United States Department of Agriculture, in estimating the number of acres and yield of wheat in the several States and Territories for 1886 places the crop in Mich

igan at 26,572,000 bushels, or 22,513 bushels

less than the October estimate of this de-

partment. Compared with stock in good, healthy and thrifty condition, horses are reported at 98 per cent; cattle, 97 per cent; sheep, 98 per cent; and swine, 97 per cent.

Stock Notes.

In announcing the stock sale at the Agricultural College last week, the types made it read March 3d. It should have been March 23d. The catalogues have not been published yet, but will be out soon, and can be had on application to Professor

N. A. CLAPP, of Wixom, reports following sales of Shorthorns: To Wm. Sprague, South Lyon, the young Prince 76605, out of Mary Patterson, by Conductor 25992, &c., tracing to Imported Miss Severs, by Reformer (2510.) To T. P. Dunham, Oshtemo, the bull calf Dandy, by Bell Duke of Oakland 47469,

47468, &c., tracing to imp. Stapleton Lass,

A NOTE from Prof. Johnson, of the Agicultural College, announces that the Peri Duchess heirer has a heifer calf by Fennel Duke 2d 69731, and Kirklevington Knighty heifer has a bull calf. The College herd s steadily improving, and Shorthorn men can feel satisfied with the animals chesen to represent their favorite breed, both in quality and breeding.

MR. C. F. MOORE, of St. Clair, writes us follows: "I have to report the following births during the past few weeks: Three red and white heifers and two red bulls out of Tea Rose cows. The bulls I have steered. Also two red Kirklevington heifers, one red and one red and white Kirklevington bulls. Also a roan bull calf out of imp. Countess of Barrington 10th. The above calves were all sired by Lord Kirklevington of Erie except the Barrington, which was sired by sent down. Grand Duke of Ridgewood 69965. My stock are all doing well. Lord Kirklevington of Erie has entirely recovered from his teeth trouble, and is in better condition than he has ever been since we have owned him. I have sold to A. McVittie, of Detroit, for his stock farm in Sanilac, a handsome young bull out of Oxford Vanquish 10th.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Kalamazoo celery fields are under water. Judge G. W. Lawton, of Lawton, was buri

The log cut along the Cheboygan river estimated at 150,000,000 feet.

A hospital building, to cost \$25,000, is to be rected at the Soldiers' Home Michigan's pine lumber will be exhausted

A Deerfield farmer sold an ox weighing 2,

Dr. E. L. Roberts, one of Marshall's most skillful physicians, died last week of heart In January the State Salt Inspector put his official brand upon 108,064 barrels of that

useful article. Emanuel Myers, of Jackson, shot his wife ast week, the result of long-continued do nestic unhappiness.

Dr. V. C. Vaughn, of the University, is an alyzing the oysters which poisoned so many people at Clarksville, last January. The Farmers' Institute at Galesburg was a access, the sessions being crowded, the dis-

assions lively and the papers excellent. D. D. Goodremont, of Morenci, sold \$5,000 worth of evaporated apples dried last season The last lot was sold at 121/2 cents per pound. Miss Jennie Gardner, of Attica, N. Y., who

while visiting friends at Ann Arbor, jumped

from a sleigh drawn by a runaway team, died Twenty-seven young ladies of Quincy have signed an ironclad agreement to receive the attentions of no young man who uses liquor,

bacco or profane lauguage. G. W. Phillips, brakeman on the F. & P. M. rell between the cars near East Saginaw, and was ground to death under the train. His father is Dr. J. Phillips, of Flint.

Bay City men cannot see why men should invest several thousand dollars in boring new salt wells when salt at 60 cents a barrel does not pay the expense of manufacture.

Judge I V Campbell of this city has been on the supreme bench of Michigan since 1858, 30 years. He has been the just judge, wise, learned, blameless in public and private

The employes of Albion's leading making establishment struck in a body last week, because the windows of the shop were painted to prevent their looking out on the

Black birch knots are said to be seven cents per pound. They are used for veneers; the quirls and twists are much admired for the beauty they disclose under Chelsea was visited with a very de-

nsurance. The 13,000 cows of Genesee County now pay

a profit of only \$35 yearly. The Dairymen's Association, which meets at Flint this week will try to tell the farmers how to increase L. H. Thomas, ink manufacturer of Chicago

s about to remove his works from that city to Reading, the town having purchased the ite of the former Colby wringer works and lonated it to him. W. C. Thayer committed suicide at Owosse

ast week. He had been in town but two weeks but had already made many friends, and his loss is much regretted. He came to Owosso from South Bend, Ind. Large quantities of poplar wood are being

hipped out of Michigan, to be manufacture nto paper pulp. This wood, formerly though Lyle Hayton, of Diamond Loch, Newaygo ounty, only eight years old, has been a

Traverse City. The case has attracted a gol Hartland, Livingston County, has a me dog soare, some of the sheep in E. J. Clark's flock having been bitten in January. Since then about twenty of the flock have died, or

udged insane and admitted to the asylum at

The heavy rains of last week so swelled the streams in nearly all portions of the State that bridges were swept away and towns in-undated. At Grand Rapids a farmer had his eam drowned while trying to cross one of th

nundated streets. Two bloodhounds belonging to David Shan non, of Fort Gratiot, paid a visit to a flock of sheep belonging to John Huffman, of Port Huron, and killed 72 fine Merinos, valued at \$300. Mr. Shannon will have a costly bill to pay for the night's sport of his dogs.

The streams in the southern half of the State have been swollen to an unprecedented extent by the recent thaw and heavy rains of last week. Hardly a town has escaped inundation, and low lands along all the water and lovel and shops and factories have ourses are flooded. Shops and factories have been invaded by the water, and the machin The interest in the Collins case at Ion

was revived last week, by the holding of a second inquest on the body of Mrs. Collins, who was supposed to have committed suicide, but whose relatives have insisted was mur-dered by her husband, Myron The builed was found, but the jury being sworn to see recy, no developments have been made pub-

lumber history of Alpena, occurred last Thursday hight, when engine No. 16 brought the first saw logs to town by rail. The train consisted of engine, caboose and 18 flat cars. Each car had on about 3,000 feet of logs, and the train load footed up 50,000 feet. Two tiers of short logs are placed on a car. Since Thursday a load per day has been brought.

The Mt. Clemens Monitor complains that The Mt. Clemens Monitor complains that the principal part of one day was recently occupied by the circuit court of that city in trying a case where one man accused another of stealing 12 cabbages, worth two cents apiece. The Monitor thinks justice is not only blind but idiotic to require the services of 12 jurymen, one judge, two or three activities matter.

An adopted daughter of the late Amass sessions, of Ionia, has brought suit to recover ier interest in his cetate, claiming to be en itled to a share of his property with the blood

relations. Judge Balcom decided in favor of her claim, but the case will undoubtedly go to the supreme court before it is finally settled. The heirship of many adopted child-ren will be settled by the result of this case,

The village of Lyons was flooded to such an extent last week that the business part is under from four to eight feet of water. Part of the Cornell works were swept away and Amsden's woolen factory was partly crushed by the ice. The water also entered Hale & Co.'s storehouse where ten thousand bushels of wheat and two hundred barrels of flour were stored. Every business man in the place has suffered. place has suffered

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General.

Labor difficulties in the east are not yet From 1861 to 1886, \$808,624,811 have been expended in the payment of pensi

Twenty persons are known to have been frozen to death during the late blizzard in Twenty per cent of the cattle in Dakota

have perished in the extreme weather of this season. The pensions due March 4th aggregate \$18,-

780,000, the largest payment of yet made. Minnesota wheat is seeking an outlet via rleans. Last week 98,000 bus

Canton and Louisville, Ohio towns, were

The boodle alderman O'Neill, of New York, ast week was sentenced to 4½ years' impris-nment and to pay a fine of \$2,000.

Striking 'longshoremen and freight-handlers have lost \$210,000 in wages since their strike was inauguerated. John C. Leighton, clerk of the municipal eriminal court at Boston, is a defaulter in the sum of \$200,000. He had held the position 19

The bodies of 46 persons were taken from

the wreck at White River, Vt., which occur-red on the 5th. Some of the bodies could not Mrs. James Plain, of St. Thomas, Ont.,

whose son Samuel was recently sentenced to prison for two years for robbery, died last week of a broken heart. Judge Gresham, of Chicago, paralyzed some New York attorneys last week by refusing to allow their fees in the case of the Lake Eric & Western railroad. They wanted \$100,000,

On the 1st inst, 353 blast furnaces in the United States were in operation, with a week-y capacity of 54,316 tons. The estimated production of pig iron in January was 575,909 The dangers of attending theatres are not

entirely confined to moral ones. T. F. Mc-dowan, of Duluth, fell from the upper galery of a Minneapolis theatre last week Sam York, of Lewiston, Me., has been run-

ning a medical college on the "Dr. Buchan-an" plan. His alleged college has 5,000 "graduates." Bos us diplomas brought him Now it is believed that the terrible accident

at White River, Vt., was caused by a defect in construction of one of the broken rails. The rail was steel-plated, and the break shows the steel was imperfectly welded to the iron. The 125 steamships plying between the United States and Europe cost \$100,000,000,employ 18,750 men, spend \$1,000,000 a month for coal, carry 600,000 passengers a year and earn \$22,-000,000 for passage money, exclusive of what is paid for freight.

While the Toronto express was running 46 miles an hour, one night last week, the side-bar of the engine broke and a wreck was threatened. The engineer rushed back and cut the air-brake tubing with his penknife, topping the train.

A well known society woman of New York last week ordered a coffin for a pet parrot which will cost her \$200. She is going to keep it in a conspicuous place in her parlor. The fool-killer's services seem to be badly eeded in New York

It is said that a crank attempted to murder Adelina Patti, the well known prima donna, by throwing a bomb on the stage while she was singing in concert at San Francisco. There is a bare possibility that this may be simply a new and shrewd advertising scheme. John D. Lisle, book-keeper in a Baltimore

ank, who robbed the institution was able to do so by the use of bogus money which be slipped into the paper of the bank, and thus fooled no less than three examiners, who had investigated the affairs of the bank. The Ohio legislature authorizes a reward of

\$5,000 for the apprehension of the parties who assaulted the Cleveland officers who had charge of Harry McMunn. This had charge of Harry McMunn. This makes the total reward \$15,000. Detective Hulligan has died of injuries received in the The Reading, Pa., railroad has seventy-nine

collieries, which produce from six to seven nillion tons of coal annually. The president of the road says last year the workingmen claimed the road has lost twenty million dol lars in the coal business. A livery stable at St. Louis burned last

week, and during the progress of the fire a wall of the building fell, burying two fire-men and four bystanders in the ruins. Four-of the six were taken out dead, one being the foreman of the engine. Eighty horses burned to death, and the loss is \$150,000. President Cleveland has vetoed what is known as the "Dependent Parents" bill. This is a bill to pension the dependent parents of henorably discharged soldiers who

are dependent upon their own labor for sup-port. The number of pensioners would be 33,105, and the increased annual cost \$4,747. The big strike at New York of 'longshoremen and freight-handlers ended on Saturday, and the men made a general scramble to get back to work. The men will not be taken back as union men, but each for himself. The refusal of the stationary and eccentric engineers and brewers to go out on strike at order of the district ass

back" of the strike. Wendlin Moll, of Boulder City, Col., shot his wife while she was lying in bed last week. She attempted to get up, but fell to the floor unconscious. Moll left the house, and the woman recovered enough to crawl back into bed, where her injuries took such a form that she became paralyzed. Her baby, three weeks old—oried piteously, but she was unable to reach it, the fire went out and it died. The woman was alone 24 hours after her husband's murderous assault, and cannot re-

In 1867 Charles Smith was engaged to marry Elizabeth Mason, daughter of a farmer living at the foot of the Boston mountains, in Searcy County, Ark. The girl's brothers opposed the proposed marriage, and one, John, made threats that Smith should never marry her. The lover was asked by his betrothed to get some mistleoe to dec house, the day having been set for the wed ding. He promised to do so, and went away, and was neverseen again. John Mason, the brother, was arrested charged with having murdered his sister's lover, convicted on cir imstantial evidence, and would have been cumstantial evidence, and would have been hung had he not broken jail. The girl died of a broken heart, and the family moved to another State. A few days ago the skeleton of a man was found in a ravine on the Boston Mountains, by a party of hunters, pinioned under a fallen limb, and was identified by the party of the layer of the play. gun, watch, etc., as that of the lover of twenty

Foreign. Mrs. Henry Wood, the well-known author of many works of light fiction, died at London last week.

Parnell's amendment to the address in reto the Queen's speech was rejected by ply to the Queen's special to the House of Commons by a vote of 352 to

The strike of 2,000 from and steel workers at Middlesborough, England, ended last week, the men returning to work at the eld scale of Queensland people have killed the chief of a native village in New Guinea for the massa-ore of several New Zealand pearl divers, and then burned his village.

Spain has swung into line, and not to be out of fashion, is arming herself preparatory to being in position to defend herself and her colonies in event of European complications

At Stettin, Germany, last week, the police attempted to break up a meeting of socialists, but were driven off. The military was called on for assistance, and the soldiers charged on the assembly, driving them from the hall at the point of the bayonet. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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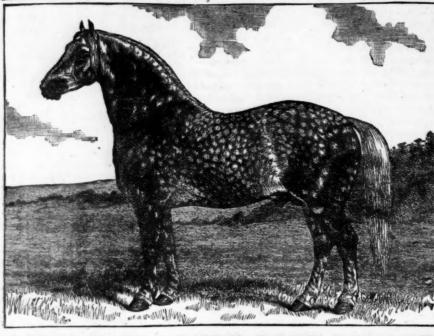
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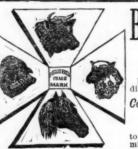
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June3-1y

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JOHN JOY, Atlas, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Young stock for sale. jy15-1 JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Sherthorns. Fashionable families and color (red); stock for sale; correspondence solicited. Muir, Ionia Co.

di81y I. N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jal-ly*

M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merins sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices, M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

N.B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily

NORTON FITCH, Sparta, Kent Co., breeder of thoroughbred horthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Write for breeding and prices.

Poland-China Hogs O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Families represented are Youn Marys, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered. HIGH-CLASS POULTRY.

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WM. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruikshank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

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Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breeders of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and
Hampehire sheep. Stock for sale.

CHAS. F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfeld Stock Farm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thor-oughbred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Merino Sheep.

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EMERY A. GARLOCK, Howell, breeder and dealer in imported and Michigan bred Shropshire sheep. Foundation, 25 recorded ewes out of Wesley J. Garlock's flock. Write for particulars.

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G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon, Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

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The farm is improved, with a new substantial frame house fully completed except plastering. The land is new and composed of rich, sandy loam with clay subsoil, and upon it are.

Four Never-Failing Springs. Sixty acres were underbrushed the past sea son and about 12 acres logged. There are from 50,000 to 80,000 feet of pine and hemlock lumber (in the log) down and standing, beside the hard wood timber. There is

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This Land is Worth \$75 Per Acre. This is a rare opportunity to secure a valuable arm in the best agricultural section of the tate at the nominal price of \$25 per acre cash f sold at once.

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The American coach stallion Climax; color, lossy black, beautifully dappled, four years id, 16 hands high, weighs 1,200 pounds, W. W. DELL, Stoney Creek, Mich. LIGHT BRAHMAS.

We have a few high-class Light Brahma cockerels and pullets that we will sell at a reasonable price if applied for soon. Address MRS. N. A. CLAPP, Wixom. Mich. Imported Percheron Stallion For Sale.

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1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If
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A Good Stock and Grain Farm For Sale Contains about one hundred and eighty-six acres, one hundred and forty of which are improved, balance in timber. A good orchard and good buildings on the place. Situated two miles north and three west of the village of St. Johns, Clinton County. For further particulars and terms inquire of R. B. CARUSS, mrh2tf St. Johns, Mich. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Several head of bulls ready for service, age
up to two ages. Choice cows and heifers bred to
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I have shout Twenty head of fine Cows, Heifers and Calves.

I have a fine lot of young Shorthorn bulls ranging from six months to one year old that I offer to sell at prices that any farmer can afford to pay. They are red in color, and good individuals. Also some good cows and heifers. For prices and terms address N. A. CLAPP, d28-tf.

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FOR SALE. Three Guernsey and three Jersey grade heifers; one Jersey bull, very large and nice, weight 1,500 lbs, grandson to Duke of Willow Grove 4813, eligible to registry in A. J. C. t., three years old. Six choice Berkshire sows, weight 200 lbs., will be bred and registared if desired.

Twenty choice Bronze Turkeys; young toms weighing from 20 to 26 pounds.
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ATTENTION

from the flock of Lord Walsingham, of England.

The flock consists of 26 ewes, eight ewe lamb, seven rams and seven ram lambs, all registers or eligible to registry.

They must be sold to close up an estate and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars address

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In Benzie County, three miles from County Seat. Ten acres cleared; good farm house; 100 bearing apple trees, plum, cherry, pear for family use. This farm of 80 acres lies in the most favorable location in that county for fruit growing. Splendid soil; maple, ash, elm and basswood timber. Apples from this farm have taken first premium at all fairs where they have been exhibited. Price \$1,200, half cash, balance on favorable terms at seven per cent. Address

A. C. CLIDDEN,

j24-10t

Paw Paw, Mich.

Grand Rapids, Mich L.W. & O. BARNES. LAKE VIEW "STOCK FARM.





HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS I

for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms, Write for description, prices and records, stating what is wanted.

A. L. FORBES, je8-tf Stockbridge, Mich. SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

Clydesdale Stallions and Shorthorn Bulls

I have two very promising stallions three years old next April; also two well bred Short-horn bulls. Write for description and prices. j4- C. F. MOORE, St. Clair, Mich.

Four Miles Northeast of Charlotte. - BREEDHR OF -PERCHERON HORSES,

Correspondence promptly attended to. 14-6t WM. GRAHAM, Rochester, Mich.

Breeders of Southdown Sheep ! A rare chance is given to secure a thorough-bred flock of Southdown sheep. The only flock in this State recorded in the American South-down Record. It is headed by the ram

VISCOUNT 516,

Stock Farm For Sale.

Woodlawn Stock Farm, situated six and one-half miles north of St. Louis, Gratiot County, Michigan, will be sold at a very reasonable price. The farm consists of 320 acres, 140 of which are well cleared, balance timber affording good pasturage. The farm is the north half of section 24 in the township of Coe, Isabella County, one of the best agricultural townships in the State, and in the midst of an old, well-settled district, and near two railroads. A large brick house, barn 36246, granary 36238, and over three hundred and twenty feet of good substantial stock sheet; buildings cost over 36,000. Two artesian flowing wells furnishing abundance of pure water. No waste land; soil dark clay loam, good for grass, corn, oats, barley, etc. For particulars address MICHIGAN FARMER, 12-15



FOR SALE.

F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, preeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale. Alse breeding registered Meripo sheep. Correspondence invited.

SOUND ADVICE.

In speaking of a person's faults Remember those with homes of glass Should seldom throw a stone If we have nothing else to do Than talk of those who sin,

And from that point begin. We have no right to judge a man Until he's fairly tried, Should we not like his company We know the world is wide. Some may have faults, and who has not, The old as well as young,

Have fifty to their one. I'll tell you of a better plan And find it works full well, Tis first your own defects to cure Ere others' faults you tell. And though I sometimes hope to be No worse than some I know, My own shortcomings bid me let

The faults of others go. slander friend or foe, Think of the harm one word may do To those we little know. Remember curses, chicken-like Don't speak of other's faults until

You have none of your own.

" TAPS."

The night has fallen, Hours ago, the red gold sun Dropped down into the west.

The pale, clear moon Across the tide Flings bars of light in ripples wide,

A pathway to her feet The barracks low. Against the sky. In outlines black, all silent lie

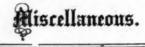
For hark !-- the bugle clear! Rising and falling

On the air; Telling us day, with toil and care, " Lights out." 'tis calling.

Rest to all." While soft as silver moonbeams fall Falls sleep on weary eyes.

Mournful, yet sweet;

Soft and low, The sad notes fade and I must go. Good ni ght, dear love, good night



THE TALE OF A TELEGRAM

Mand Estabrook had just turned to retrace her steps up the avenue, when glancing round, she saw a young man emerging from the shadow of one of the great willows that guarded the gate. As he pulled off his hat with a low bow, the sunlight brought out the burnished black of his close-cut hair, and threw into stronger relief his bronzed, handsome face, to which a slight scar on one cheek gave a touch of the romantic and picturesque. So thought Maud, after a brief, you have just time before tea."

"I beg your pardon," said the stranger, fanning himself with his straw hat as he spoke, "but can you tell me if Mr. Estabrook is here?

friends." Then, aloud, "Yes-that is, he girl shut the door and locked it on the out. lives here, but he isn't at home to-day."

gave him another quick look, which summed and listened to the movements of the trapup his whole appearance, from his six feet ped burglar. of stature and the light pedestrian garb that set it off, to the knapsack hanging over his broad shoulders. Then she said hesitatingly: "He may be back tonight, perhaps. Won't you come up to the first softly, then louder and louder. Maud house and rest? It is so warm! And my mother will be glad to see any friend of almost hysterical between laughter and

The young man returned her inquiring glance as he answered, also with some hesi tation: "Thanks. It is very warm, cer tainly. I should be delighted to pay my respects to-Mrs. Estabrook, if she will permit

With that he put on his hat again, and the two walked along together under the blos soming acacia-trees, while he introduced himself as Marston Folliott, just now pedes trianizing in that region. To which she responded with the information that she was "Tom's sister."

In this way they reached the house, when Mrs. Estabrook was discovered in the cool north parlor. She received her son's friend very hospitably, inviting him to await Tom's return, which was expected by the next morning at latest.

Mr. Folliott's manner was again hestitat ing, as he half glanced toward Maud. "I really ought not to take advantage-" h

But Mrs. Estabrook, a nervous, excitable woman, given to starts and broken sen tences, interrupted him: "No, no! Pray don't say so. Really, it would relieve my mind; now that my son is away; and of course Peter must choose this very time-Mand, Peter hasn't come back yet? No. not a man on the place, and this is such solitary neighborhood! Burglars and tramps would have us quite at their mercy."

So the young man accepted the urgent in vitation, and the afternoon wore away pleas antly, with music and conversation, and strolling about the grounds.

It was almost tea-time. The two ladies with their guest were sitting on the breezy piazza when a telegraph messenger came up the steps, delivered his yellow-covered missive, and was off again like a shot out of

"From Tom, probably," said Mrs. Est brook. "Mr. Folliott, you will excuse me?" She broke open the envelope, while the conversation between the two young people went on. But it was suddenly interrupte by an inarticulate sound from Mrs. Estabrook, and looking around, they saw her white and trembling. Mand ran to her

mother, and put her arm about her. "I hope you have received no bad newsbegan Mr. Folliott. But as he advanced Mrs. Estabrook waved him back, with poor attempt at a smile.

"Oh no, not bad at all-only a littlelittle-unexpected." Then she conveyed a silent summons to Maud's anxious eye, adding, with the same forced lightness, "If

you will excuse our leaving you alone for a moment, Mr. Folliott, I have a little house hold matter to arrange with my daughter. That is all, indeed. It is only for a moment -only a moment, I assure you."

As they withdrewshe sedulously returned Mr. Folliott's bow, all the while preserving a set smile strangely at variance with her pale face. But no sooner had they entered the house than it dropped away, as she turned to ner daughter and said, in a hollow

" Maud, that man is a burglar!" Maud stared at this startling ann ment. "What man, mamma?"

"That man out there-that Folliott, as he calls himself. He isn't a friend of Tom's Just read this-from Amelia."

Maud took the telegram, which was from her married sister, living some fifty miles distant. This was what it contained: " Have just learned from nurse-maid of

suspicious stranger making her acquaintance. Asked all about The Willows and number of inmates. Seemed to know something of Tom. Tall, dark, gentlemanlylooking, and has a scar on one cheek. Look out for him."

"Has a scar on one cheek?" echoe Maud, faintly, after an instant's blank "Oh, Maud, what shall we do?" moane

Mrs. Estabrook, sinking into a seat. "And we have actually invited him to tea-a burglar! Well, for a friend, I thought he seem ed very uncertain about Tom."

"I noticed that too," answered Maud with bent brow, recalling a certain unreadi ness of tone and manner which had struck her as strange at the time. "Mamma," she continued, "we must send Bridget or Mag gie over to the village for help-

"No," almost screamed Mrs. Estabrook not another person must leave the house Oh, how could Peter choose the very day Tom was gone? When he knows how nerv ous I am, too!-and to think I told thatthat desperado out there, that there wasn' a man about the place! Maud! Maud! what shall we do!"

"I think I have a plan, mamma," said Maud, raising her head from her brown study. "Wait a moment." She flew upstairs and down again. " Now come out on the piazza. He mustn't suspect any-

thing.' The two ladies rejoined their unwelcom guest, and Mrs. Estabrook rushed into feverish conversation with him. But her talk was of a singularly warlike kind, turning mainly upon revolvers, and the pro ficiency attained in the use of these deadly weapons by Bridget and Maggie, two unsophisticated handmaidens, who, in fact, would not have known a toy pistol from a Gatling-gun. Maud, in spite of her tension of anxiety, grew speechless with

laughter behind her fan as she listened.

noting his just-controlled uneasiness

began abruptly, "I really am in a very false position-"Oh, I beg your pardon, Mr. Folliott," quickly interposed Maud, fearing that, in his rising suspicions, she would lose her carefully prepared coup. "If you would like to remove any lingering dust of travel

The young man rose at this hint, and Maud, volunteering to show the way, accompanied him up the broad staircase, and smilingly indicated the room where his knapsack had been left. No sooner had he "Oh," thought Maud, "one of Tom's stepped within than quick as a flash, the As the new-comer stood irresolute, Maud Then she leaned panting against the wall,

For a few moments there was perfect stillness, as if he were trying to realize the meaning of the click of the lock; then she heard him go the door and turn the handle clasped her hands tightly together, feeling nervousness. Then the rattling stopped, and a voice said, slowly:

"Miss Estabrook! Are you stil! there?" "Yes," answered Maud, holding her breath. "You are not aware that you have locked

me in?" Maud hesitated for an instant. But since the explanation must come, it might as well come at once. "Yes," she answered, clearly: "I did it intentionally."

"In-deed!" The blended accent of this word made her feel hysterical again. "Perhaps you would not mind telling me why you did it?"

"Bećause you are a burglar," answered the girl, concisely. There was an indistinct mutter which

might or might not have been an expletive. Then, after a silence, the voice inquired, quite formally, "And might I ask what you

"Keep you shut up here until my brother or the gardener comes back; and then-" "Yes, and then-"

"Then," replied Maud, with a sudden inspiration, "we will let you go, if you will go peaceably."

There was a sound of suppressed laughter at this. Then the voice rejoined, politely: "Thanks. I will give you any assurances vou require."

Maud went down to the dining-room. where she busied herself in packing a basket. After this, returning upstairs, she called to her prisoner: "Mr.-Mr. Folliott!"

44 Yes?"

"If you will open the closet you will find rope. Please let it down, and we will send you up some supper."

The stranger obeyed, and a well-filled basket was soon lifted through the window into his room. Maud hospitably hoped he had everything he wished.

"Thanks; not quite," was the deliberate swer. "If I might ask for a couple of Tom's cigars?"

"Tom, indeed! The wretch!" commented Tom's sister to herself. Then, aloud: "Oh, certainly, if you will let the basket down

At this point Mrs. Estabrook rem ed. "Really, Maud, that is too much!" quiet and good-tempered," said Maud. she repeated, as a voice from the next room And you know he was to have taken tea was heard, with renewed proffers of assist

with us." "But if he should burn the house down

"Well, perhaps it's safer to give him nething to use his matches with," answered Maud, with a masterly smoke of logic. "And they always do have matches," she concluded, indefinitely. Her reasoning carried the day, so the cigars went up and the rope came down, for this was a point on which Maud was firm. She had no intention of leaving that rope in their ourglarious visitor's possession.

The evening waned, and still there was no sign of Peter's return. The two ladies did not dream of sleeping, but kept watch throughout the night in the room adjoining that of the prisoner, bracing themselves with strong tea for their task. It was weary work, however, and the minutes crept slowly into the small hours.

The hall clock had just struck the quarter before two, when the silence of the house was disturbed by a little sound which seemed preternaturally loud to their strained ears. Mrs. Estabrook sat erect to listen, while Maud turned up the glimmering lamp. Again came the sound, slight but distinct, scratch, scratch—file, file.

"Maud, what is that noise?" said Mrs. Estabrook, with the calmness of despair. Mand declined to commit herself premature-

"Maud." said her mother again, "it" tell me! I know!" Maud frowned thoughtfully. Her mother's

idea seemed only too plausible. "He'll get in, and let the other one out." pursued Mrs. Estabrook, breathlessly: "and then they'll go through the house, and rob and murder us all. Oh dear! Oh-h!"

"Don't, mamma dear! pray don't!" en treated Maud, as the poor lady, overwhelmed by her own picture, showed signs of be coming hysterical, and uttered several small screams. Upon this, the occupant of the next room, who hitherto had given no sign of life, began to knock on the door between the two chambers. Maud drew near, and the following conversation took place. "Miss Estabrook!"

" Yes."

"Excuse me, but is anything wrong?" Maud hesitated. Mrs. Estabrook meanime had checked herself, and was holding her breath to listen. Receiving no answer, he presently spoke again. "What is that noise I hear down-stairs?"

"We don't know," said Maud; "but-" "But what? Is that what is alarming

Maud considered. "We are afraid it is -a burglar." "What! Another?" exclaimed the

stranger. Then he checked himself. "Don't you think you'd better send me to dispose of him?" he suggested, with an admirable assumption of the boldness of innocence. " Maud!" sharply protested Mrs. Esta-

furtively watching the stranger's face, and "One moment, mamma," rejoined her Finally, like one who takes a resolution, he laughter, "I am not sure." She turned to the door again. "You are quite certain he is not an -- an assistant of yours?" she in, as he felt convinced that his explanaasked, in the politest terms she could select. "Let me out, and you shall see. Upon my honor-" Here the words were lost in

> " Is the man laughing?" demanded Mrs Estabrook, in angry amaze, then, as a new suspicion entered her mind. "Maud, do you believe he is exactly in his right mind?"

a stiffled sound.

"I don't think he can be," Maud answered, doubtfully; but seeing her mother's growing alarm, she hastened to add, "but we evidently have a certain control over him, and-really, mamma, I don't know other away. No, but hear me out. They can't be accomplices, and if we must be in the power of either, why, I would much sooner trust this one. He is far superior to ordinary burgiars," concluded Maud, with a fine air of connoisseurship in this particular branch of the dangerous classes.

Her opinion, as usual, prevailed, and their prisoner was informed that if he would not move until a given time, he should be released. As he readily agreed to the conlitions, the girl stole out into the passage, urned the key very softly, and then flew back into her own room, which she locked n hot haste. Here she knocked on the inner door, and at the appointed sign heard the young man dash through the corridor and downstairs. There was a sound of rat tling glass, an altercation of voices, a pistol shot, and then a brief period of suspense during which the hearts of the two women stood still. Then steps returned along the passage, crossed through the next room, and stopped beside the door of communication, where a rap resounded.

"Miss Estabrook, I have come back,' said a quiet voice. "And the-the man?" asked Maud,

breathless. "Oh, I fancy he'll give you no more ouble. Judging from the groan I heard for any more of this business to-night."

"We-we are very much obliged to you," tammered Maud, rather at a loss what to say under the circumstances. "Not at all. It was a pleasure to me

He was infringing on my rights, you Silence followed, broken by another rap.

Miss Estabrook, I am waiting to be locked in again." "Do you really mean—" began Maud.

"Certainly. I must insist, if you please I'll stay here till you give me the word." "Be quick, Maud," whispered Mrs. Esta brook, very distrustful of this extraordinary burglar. "The man is either a criminal or

a lunatic. Run and turn the key, child, before he changes his mind." Thus urged, the girl made another sortie Once more the key clicked in the lock, their prisoner was heard to cross the floor, and

then all was silence again.

Not for long, however. Suddenly there was a confused clamor at the outside door. while the bell pealed loudly through the house. Maud and her mother sprang up and faced each other.

"That man back again?" faltered Mrs Estabrook.

"Oh, mamma, no!" said Maud, reassi ingly "A burglar would never ring the bell Why, it's Tom!" she cried, with sudden "Oh, mamma, anything to keep him conviction. "It's my brother come home,"

Tom it was indeed, and very anxiou smoking them?" anxiously suggested her about the safety of the household. As the brother and sister met in the gray of tha

early dawn, he hastily explained how, having called in to see Amelia, she had given him no peace until he promised to return at once to The Willows; how he had done so. in some vexation at what he considered her by benzoate of sodium, and asserts that of fussiness, until everything had suddenly been driven out of his mind by the sight of lost a single one. He admits the possibility a blood-stain on the piazza. At which Maud shuddered, and was about to relate her version of the night's adventures, when Mrs. Estabrook's voice was heard in reproachful accents from above. They hastened upstairs, and found the poor lady inclined hysterics at being left alone. She began an incoherent story, in which Peter and the burglar were jumbled, to Tom's utter be

"But who winged the burglar, then?" asked. "Was it you, Maud?" "Hush-sh!" breathed his mother, with warning finger upraised. "He's in there,

you know. "In there! why, I thought you said he was gone? And what on earth is Peter in there for?'

"No, no, not Peter, the-the burglar-"The burglar!" Tom jumped up. "You don't mean you've trapped the fellow? Bravo!" And he was hurrying to the door. when his sister laid a hand on his arm.

"Oh, wait, Tom," she said. "That down at the piazza window. It's-it's a the oddest part of it all." And she told confederate of that man in there! Oh, don't the tale of their strange guest. "It doesn't seem like his being a burglar, but I don't think he can be in his right mind," she concluded

"By Jove! I should say not! Wanted to be locked up again? Why the man must be a first-class crank. Well, I'll have a look at him." He left the room, and the two women

their breath to listen, but all they could distinguish in the next room was confused sound of voices and laughter. Presently Tom came back accompanied by the sun positions burglar.

"My mother and sister, Mr. Folliott." said Tom, with a wave of the hand and twinkle of the eye. "Mother, this is my friend Mr. Folliott, who seem to think there is some mystery that needs clearing up. Go ahead, Folliott, your turn first," concluded

Tom, with a grin, as he dropped into a seat. Thereupon Mr. Folliott explained that, in in the course of his pedestrian tour, it occurred to him to look up a friend who was making a short stay somewhere in that neighborhood. This friend's name was Estabrook-George Estabrook, not Tom-he had not known that Tom Estabrook lived in that locality.

"But you'd be likely to know it another time," put in Tom, with great enjoyment. Mr. Folliott, continuing, said that his happening to mistake the place had led to the whole subsequent comedy of errors. He apologized for having accepted their hos pitality under false pretences, and remarked that he had made several ineffectual effort to place himself in his true colors. When he realized the position, after being locked tions would not be credited, he thought he might as well accept the situation with what philosophy he could muster, until the

march of events should right him again. "Now for our side," said Tom, when the story was finished. "Mother, where is the fatal telegram?" The telegram was produced, and read aloud, amid much laughter 'How about that scar, Folliott?" asked Tom, with mock gravity. "Doesn't that need some explanation?

"The scar," answered Folliott in the same tone, "is all that remains of an adside, where she had already placed the key. but it would be better to let him drive the venture I had some time ago. I never dreamed what an important part it was go ing to play in the drama of life;" and he glanced at Maud.

"Well, we'll call it quits if you will," said Tom, laughing. "I vote it an immense joke all round." "We didn't think it such a joke did we

mamma?" said Maud, with a little air of vexation, as her part in the small comedy ame back to her with mortifying distinct "A joke? Oh no!" cried Mrs. Esta-

brook. "Really, Tom, it would sound better to thank Mr. Folliott for all he did for your mother and sister, and he locked up for a burglar! Though, of course, with you way, and Peter taking advantage of it-"I'll take advantage of Peter," threat

ened Tom, "if he dares to show his face here again." And in fact, when Peter, having finished

Willows, it was only to receive a prompt dismissal. The real burglar was never found. Therefore Tom Estabrook was unable to settle the question if that "suspicious stranger" reembled Mr. Marston Folliott in anything beyond the scar. Even that had nearly dis-

appeared before Mr. Folliott left The Wilas he beat a retreat, he won't feel in spirits lows, so that when Amelia first saw her future brother-in-law she gravely remarked that she could not imagine how mamma and Maud could have made such a singular mistake. She was sure she never could. Which, from the cause of the whole misunderstanding, was certainly rather trying. But then Amelia was trying sometimes, as people without a sense of humor are apt to

be. - Kate Osgood, in Harper's Bazar. It Didn't Pay.

"I see," said the professor, biting of hree-quarters of his muffin and dipping the est in his coffee, "that the newspapers are discussing the question, 'Does Lying Pay?" What do you think of it, Mrs. Fogg?"

astic smile lighting up her severe features, 'I have had nothing but lying from you for the past four weeks, and it don't pay me. I think you had better board elsewhere." "Yes," said the Professor, pouring the

"Well," replied the landlady, with a sar-

contents of the cream-jug over his oatmeal, I frequently have." "Frequently have what?" asked

"Had better board elsewhere," replied ween landlady and tenant was so severe that those who sat between them had their

ears frost-bitten. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE-Black & Brown, 50c. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 25c.

Cure for Diphtheria.

Dr. A. Brondel writes, in the Bulletin General de Therapeutique of November 15, 1886, concerning the treatment of diphtheria two hundred consecutive cases he has not of a mistaken diagnosis in some instances, but, even excluding fifty percent on this account, he still has one hundred cases without a death. His method is as sollows: Every hour the patient takes a tablespoonful of a solution of benzoate of sodium, fifteen grains to the ounce, and at the same time one-sixth of a grain of sulphide of calcium in syrup of granule. In addition to this the throat is thoroughly sprayed every half hour with a ten per cent solution of benzoate of sodium. This is done religiously at the regular intervals, day and night, but no other local treatment is employed. No attempt is made to dislodge the false membrane, and no penciling nor painting of the fauces is resorted to. Tonics are given and antipyretics are used when occasion calls for them. The nourishmen consists of beef juice, tender rare meat, milk, etc., but bread and all other articles which may cause irritation of the throat are forbidden. The sick room is kept filled with steam from a vessel containing carbolic acid, turpentine, and oil of eucalyptus in vater. The employment of benzoate of sodium is

not a new method in the treatment of diphtheria, for it has been tried and is recommended highly by Letzerich, Kien, Ferreol, and others. But this, of course, speaks so much the more strongly in favor of the remedy; and as Dr. Brondel's results were better than those obtained by others using heard the key turn in the lock. They held the same drug, it is to be presumed that his method of employing it is the best .- Medi-

The Neva.

A mere neck of earth separates the Russian capital from the great inland Sea of Ladoga, and through more than forty intervening versts of forest land, green and ways with the trembling aspen, the birch, the alder and the silver pine, the Neva moves majestically down its deep channel, by villages and clearings, past scattered communes and straggling huts, between sounding wood yards and busy factories, till at last, gliding along the famed granite quays of the imperial city, it pours by five broad mouths and narrow outlets innumerable into the Gulf of Finland.

No Russian river has the beauty, the purity, the picturesqueness which are the attributes of this northern watercourse; yet to fully appreciate the nobleness of its aspect in the warm season one must be familiar with its wintry appearance, and above all witness its vernal emancipation from the fetters of frost by ukase of "the father of warmth." the Slav Apollo, Dazh Bog himself, For nearly six months a ringing highway for man and beast, the Neva grows unsafe for travel late in the month of April, and has usually resumed its freedom by the beginning of May; yet the opening of the attack on the crystalline mass precedes the moment of its melting by weeks. A month sometimes elapses before the solar rays have begun to sensibly thin the ice crust, and for a nonth of seeming defiance of the forces of enaissance droskies pursue their chosen paths over the congealed river, pedestrians continue to traverse it in chair slides or on foot, the heavy wagons of merchant and trader go rumbling over in the endless procession and the Samoyeds, those gypsies of They had withstood the fury of a storm that the north, cling with their reindeers to the camping ground of their winter exile on the frozen stream, which is soon to bear them back to their homes in the Arctic circle.

The metamorphosis then follows with a swiftness truly Russian. The last screws and clasps of molecular cohesion are drawn in a single night; the thickest ice plate then opens to its solar enemies a thousand lines of march. In the morning, with form, quick steps, you may safely travel the Neva, still ice-covered; at noon your return is barred by a clear swelling stream, whose whilom bonds have turned to dancing liquid facets, from which the sun laughs back its light and its triumph. True, the ice is not wholly gone, but it meets the eve henceforth purely as a spectacle—the offering not of a river, but of a lake. This new ice is the product of more northern water, the snowy blocks and bergs of Ladoga, glittering debris of an unequal combat that every spring renews. For some days after the breakup ing to attack some Federal scouting party his jollification, did present himself at The along the Neva, in the interval between the or picket was a source of joyful excitement beginning of open and that of safe naviga- to them. tion, the river channel is thronged with broken strata, cleft blocks, truncated pillars, shivered columns, with spires and spears Mosby had crossed the mountains with a and shafts; nay, with all shapeful and few men into Clarke County, when he was shapeless masses, that half undergo and informed that a Federal officer with a squad half escape degelation in the annual return of cavalrymen was in the vicinity. The of heat to the far north. Slowly the rank officer had stopped at Clay Hill, the resiand file of this shining host glide past, driving back to shelter a fleet of venturesome ferryboats, battering the bridge piers with dangerous force and frequency, scraping the quays with a sonorous attrition and emiting throughout the duration of their passage a strange rustling, crunching sound. By the Blue Ridge. There had been nothing day striking, by night solemn and weird, this scene passes in its turn, and for six Mosby and his prisoner were on the most months the Neva presents the aspect which I have described in the opening paragraph. his favorite gray mare on the scout, and at -Atlantic Monthly.

Reading

But there is great reason to fear that, what with the newspapers and the magazines, and the art galleries, and the museums and theatres, and facility with which we can get other people to gossip with us when we are both idle and lazy, the number of those who can or ever do read a book -even a novel, even a poor novel-is rapidly declining. In fact, we fear that any one who inquired among his friends, outside the professor and professional literary men, would find that the number of those wh excedingly small, and that those who read even novels is growing smaller. Most men in fact, go to sleep over a serious book almost immediately and throw down a novel and his men in the old struggle. after a few pages, if the plot does not thicken rapidly, or the incidents are few. The thoughtful novel, such as George Eliot's, injured several times during the war. On filled with reflection and speculation, would Nov. 21, 1864, he was shot near Hector's fare much worse now, even coming from an | Cross Roads, in the stomach, by the Thirauthor of her powers, than it did thirty teenth New York Cavalry, and was left by or farm, and is well worth thorough investigations. years ago. The newspaper is fast forming them in a dying condition. He reached a gation. Read their advertisement and write BHEUMATIC PILLS are a sure cure, soc the mental habits of this generation; and, private house and was afterward removed to for full particulars.

n truth, even this is getting to be too heavy, | a safer place, where he finally recovered. In unless the articles or extracts are very all Lee's army there were no braver soldiers short. The reader begins more and more to than Mosby's men. - Baltimore Herald, resent being asked to keep his attention fixed on any one subject for more than five minutes. In short, any one who flatters himself during the busy years of an active career, when he does no reading but newspaper reading, that he is going to become a reader of books at a later period when he gets more leisure, may rest assured that he is greatly mistaken. When leisure comes, he will find that a serious book will tire him or send him asleep in ten minutes, just as a dumb-bell would tire a long unused arm. To be able to read continuously for long periods, at any time of life, just as to be able to row or walk or ride, one must keep in practice year after year, by doing more or less of it every day or at least every week. The man who finds that he shrinks from a book and longs for a Sunday paper, may feel as sure that he is mentally "out of condition."- The Nation.

The Jetties in a Storm.

The construction of the jetties at the nouth of the Mississippi River has proved to be one of the works the most ingenious in its nature and most valuable in its results of all our public efforts. The success is today as obvious as the sunlight, and the stupidity, ignorance, hatred, and professional rivalry which once raged with furious bitterness against Capt. Eads are hushed. let us hope not without penitence and shame to the guilty and the foolish. At the very outset the army engineers opposed the proect as one founded on wrong principles and mpossible of success. The lucid and frank explanation of Capt. Eads they were as unable to comprehend as the negro who blackened their shoes-another instance of the imbecility that is so often engendered by red tape. Then came the "outlet theory," a system so unscientific and fallacious that one almost blushes to-day to think that so many Americans could be brought to countenance it. Then followed furious red-hot shot from a portion of the press, whose fitness and intelligence are shown by the crude criticism and shallow assertion they uttered, either from ignorance or spite.

The Cincinnati Commercial was the big

goose that led the cackle, and a train of silly ducks quacked to the Commercial's music. If a single fact more than such as were known was wanted to confirm the confidence now felt in the jetties, the late storm in the Gulf has supplied it. It has paper. They are then polished with powder often been asked how the jetties would of red oxide of iron, under considerable stand one of those overwhelming tempests that sweep over the Gulf at intervals of vears. Such a tempest we have recently had, and the jetties came out of the conflict with which the hurri cane forces assailed them stanch and victorious. The storm went beyond any to which the jetties had been exposed beyond even the noted hurricane of 1883. Not only did the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi withstand the might of the storm, but those at the Sabine, not half finished, did the same. They are built on the same system as the Eads jetties, and the might that held out at the storm was the same fragile-looking willow mattresses that are used there. Major Heuer, who has supervision of the work, had carefully examined what effect it has had upon the unfinished work. The New Orleans Picayune reports that Major Heuer "found the Sabine jetties entirely uninjured, and no material change in the depth of the channel between them. had swept away every human structure up-

on the adjacent land."—Memphis Appeal.

How Mosby Fought. Mosby's military organization was pecu liar. He had no fixed camp. The men lived at farm-houses in the mountains or the hills of Fauquier and Loudonn County and the vicinity of Manassas. This whole country was generally occupied by the Federal forces, and was the paradise of partisans. This locality went by the name of "Mosby's

Confederacy." The partisan was a plain and familian ommander, with whom his men were quite at their ease; but he was a thorough soldier and exacted absolute obedience. This, was, however, scarcely needed. His command was made up of daring young men who liked nothing better than a brush with the enemy, and the notice that Mosby was go-

He was seldom defeated and but once outwitted. In the latter instance Colonel dence of Mr. Witing, and Mosby made up his mind to capture the Federal officer and men. His action was prompt, as usual. He went to Clay Hill, captured the Federal officer, while he was seated at supper, and carried him as prisoner to Upperville, east of at all unpleasant about the whole affair friendly terms. The partisan had ridden Upperville was standing beside her ready to mount, when the Federal officer said:

"That's a superb animal, colonel." "Yes," was the gratified reply of the partisan as he patted the mare's neck.

The officer sauntered close.

try her paces." And throwing himself into the saddle he lisappeared at full speed, and Colonel Mosby never again saw his favorite gray mare or

"A very fine animal," he repeated,

his prisoner. For more than three years the days and nights on the Rappahannock borders were crowded with adventures and critical ennow ever read a serious book of any kind is gagements between the blue and gray horsemen. The crack of carbines and the clash of sabres were heard incessantly, and blood who have not kept up the habit of reading, flowed everywhere. It was the romance of the war-a reproduction of the life of Marion

> The fighting was remarkable and remark. able men figured in it. Mosby was seriously

How Plate Glass is Made. Plate glass is only made in the very lar-

gest factories. The plate glass works at

Ravenhead, England, are in a building 339 x155 feet; the melting furnace is placed in the center of the building, with openings on two parallel sides for working purposes while along two sides of the building are arranged the annealing ovens, which are often made very large to receive the immense plates that are made. The materials of which the best plate glass is made are pure silica or quartz sand, pure carbonate of soda. slaked lime, and plate glass cullet, that is, bits of broken plate glass. These materials, in proper proportions, are put in the melting-pot, where they are allowed to remain from ten to sixteen hours, or even longer, until the whole has become fused and the soda is thoroughly volatilized. Toward the last the temperature is allowed to fall, and the glass then acquires the viscidity suitable for casting. In some factories it is then transferred to another vessel, where it is allowed to stand at the same high temperature some time before casting, but in many establishments it is poured directly from the melting-pot upon the casting-table. This table consists of a massive slab, usually of cast-iron, supported by a frame, and generally placed at the mouth of the annealing oven. On each side of the oven are ribs or bars of metal, which keep the glass within proper limits, and by their height determine the thickness of the plate. A copper or pronze cylinder about a foot in diameter. lies across the table upon the bars. The table is heated by having hot coals placed upon it, and is then carefully cleaned. The pots of melted glass are then lifted from the furnace, skimmed with a large copper knife, conveyed on wheel-racks to the table, and being swung up by means of a crane, are emptied thereon. The cylinder now rolled across the viscid mass spreads the glass out in a sheet of uniform breadth and thickness. While the plate is still red hot its end is turned up like a flange, and with a rake it is thrust in to the annealing oven, which is heated to a dull red heat. Other plates are now immediately cast upon the hot table, until the annealing oven is filled, when it is closed and slowly cooled for five days. Taken from the oven, the plates are ground smooth with sand and water, and afterward with emer pressure. This work of grinding and polishing is done by machinery, by means of which a most brilliant surface is readily se-

A Genuine Love Story.

This story was originally told by Spurgeon: A young clergyman and his bride were invited guests at a large party given by a wealthy parishioner. In all the freshness and elegance of the bridal wardrobe the young wife shone among the throng, distinguished by her comeliness and vivacity and rich attire; and when, during the even ing, her young husband drew her aside and whispered to her that she was the most beautiful woman in all the company, and that his heart was bursting with pride and love for her, she thought herself the happiest

Ten years later the same husband an wife were guests at the same house, where there gathered a similar gay company. The wife of ten years ago wore the same dress of course, it had been altered and remade. and was old-fashioned and almost shabby. Toil and care and motherhood and pinched circumstances had taken the roses out of her cheeks and the lithe spring out of her form. She sat apart from the crowd, care worn and preoccupied. Her small hands, roughened with coarse toil, were ungloved, for the minister's salary was painfully small. A little apart, the ten-year husband stood and looked at his wife, and as he observed her faded dress and weary attitude, a great sense of all her patient, loving faithfulness

came over his heart. Looking up, she caught his earnest gaze and noticed that his eyes were filled with tears. She rose and went to him, her questioning eyes mutely asked for an explanation of his emotion; and when he tenderly took her hand, and placing it on his arm, led her away from the crowd, and told her how he had been thinking of her as she looked ten years before, she was a bride, and how much more precious she was to him now, and how much more beautiful, for all her shabby dress and roughened hands, and how he appreciated all her sacrifice and patient toil for him and their children, a great wave of happiness filled her heart, and light shone in her face that gave it more than youthful beauty, and in all that company there was not so happy a couple as this husband and wife, their hearts and faces aglow from the flaming up of pure sentiment that transfigured and ennobled and glorified all the toil and privations that they had endured

It is a matter of regret that in introducing Hood's Sarsaparilla, the proprietors are of liged to overcome a certain distrust by some people who have unfortunately bought worth less compounds mixed by persons ignorant of pharmacy. Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co. are reliable pharmacists of long experience, an they make no claim for Hood's Sarsaparills which cannot be substantiated by the strong est proof. And we say to those who lack confidence, read the unsolicited testim prove its merits by actual personal test. We are confident you will not be disappoint but will find it a medicine of pecular curative

PRESIDENT Cleveland has signed the inter-State commerce bill passed by Congress, and it is now a law. It is said to be crude and ill-constructed, but put it if force, find out its weak spots, and then amend them. It will do to start on.

Woven Wire Feneing.

We desire to call special attention to advertisement of the McMullen Woven Wir Fence Co., of Chicago, which appears first in adapted to almost any place about the home

for the bi Miss I noking us Miss P Miss D decoratio Miss Po In the cha Miss De Nell woul ne Bisho

after presents? Miss De pretty. nothing m churchy ar Miss P thought it Miss De

you know, Miss Por Miss De there she c nor, my d yourself ov turned to n you know: and afterw the bridalcomplacend Miss Pour cted as if Groom's -My dear.

Groom's much about (88). - Des must be the Groom's don't think Groom's Sister.-I of Lander' didn't know Groom's

death. The

their daugh

to give her Groom's this is Nelly but, of cours a year abroa Groom's Bride's M fall to be o asks, "WI

Bride's Fa ever serves ercilious Bride's I

Organist (Organist.-8:30-it'll co to keep me h Bride (in i honor).-Is Tell the ush

enough. No step with me Kate. Pull th pattern the pillow at ace? Sign edding ma afe in her p be furious w dear, I won

covered. In

ver soldiers Herald.

7.

ade. he very lars works at ouilding 339 is placed in openings on

g purposes ding are arch are often ne immense naterials of de are pure ate of soda, let, that is, se materials, in the meltd to remain even longer. sed and the Toward the to fall, and dity suitable s it is then where it is gh tempera-

but in many tly from the table. This , usually of and genere annealing n are ribs or glass within t determine A copper or n diameter. rs. The tas placed uped. The pots rom the furerknife, cone, and being are emptied ed across the

ness. While is turned up is thrust ins heated to a now immeuntil the anis closed and Taken from smooth with with emery with powder considerable g and polishy means of is readily se-

ut in a sheet

ory. old by Spurnd his bride arty given by the freshness vardrobe the throng, disand vivacity ng the evenher aside and as the most company, and th pride and f the happiest husband and

house, where mpany. The e same dress occasion; and, and remade, most shabby. and pinched ses out of her t of her form. care worn and ls, roughened ved, for the ly small. A nd stood and observed her ude, a great g faithfulness earnest gaze ere filled with him, her ques-

r an explanahe tenderly it on his arm, and told her g of her as efore, when how . much him now, l, for all her nds, and how e and patient a great wave than youthful any there was husband and low from the at that transorified all the ad endured. rience.

in introducing ietors are obbought worth ns ignorant of & Co. are reperience, and Sarsaparilla by the strongose who lack testimonials la, and then onal test. We disappointed elied upon. signed the ssed by Con-

t is said to be ut put it in s, and then rt on. ng. ention to the

Woven Wire pears first in is peculiarly out the home rough invest ent and write

Through the house with laugh and shout, Knees threadbare and elbows out, Mamma hears with anxious doubt, That boy.

Centle manners learneth not Thus she muses, while she tries To sooth the wakened baby's cries: While to other mischief hies

Vain are all the lessons taught;

In one short hour they are forgot,

With aching head, this mother mild, Looks to the future for her child, ill heedless, yells in accents wild, That boy.

she hears the dead, unearthly tone, And stifles something like a groan. o some bad end will surely come

Patient mother, wait awhile: ammon back thy loving smile; Soon will graver care beguile

in the boy " with cheek of tan ' Will be the brawny, bearded man. thou wouldst trust and honor the That boy. Trust him now, and let thy care

Shield his soul from every snare

That waits to capture, unaware. And when, though worn and oft distressed Thou knowest that God thy work has blessed Then trust with him for all the rest.

AT A CHURCH WEDDING.

Whispering in the pews while waiting Miss Decolletee.-What a stupid usher oking us in here with these frumps! Miss Pompon.-My dress will be ruined

and I can't see a thing. Miss Decolletee. - There's very little floral coration. Miss Pompon. -And only one clergyman

the chancel. Miss Decolletee .- Is that so? I felt sure ell would have an "assisted" ceremony. Miss Pompon.-Oh, I expected at least ne Bishop. Nell has been so awfully high,

Miss Decolletee .- Yes, it's been quite using, has n't it?

Miss Pompon.-Particularly when one members she was so low a year ago she lid n't even how her head in the creed. Miss Decolletee .- Oh, that was when she vas after that young Presbyterian swell. ou know, who married Kitty Foster. Miss Pompon.-Have you seen the

Miss Decolletee .- Oh, yes. Some quite Miss Pompon.-Ye-es; the groom's is othing much.

Miss Decolletee. - A pearl cross-quite rehy and touching. Miss Pompon.-Very small pearls;

ought it quite a skimpy affair. Miss Decolletee .- It was really rich, do ou know, to hear Mrs. Carlton go on.

Miss Pompon .- Oh, I suppose so. Miss Decolletee.-The day I was over ere she came in with such an air. "Eleaor, my dear," said she: "don't fatigue ourself over that embroidery." Then she irned to me: "she has so much before her. on know: to-night is the church rehearsal. nd afterward Mrs. Clarke gives a supper to he bridal-party." All with such delicious

mplacency! Miss Pompon .- Oh, the entire family have cted as if no one was ever married before.

Groom's Mother (raising her eye-glass). -My dear, is that young man over there in naval uniform?

Groom's Father.

Groom's Mother (with crushing sweetness).-Dear Mrs. Carlton has talked so nch about their relatives in the navy. He ust be them-I don't see any others. Groom's Sister (married.)-Mamma

on't think Lander is to play to-night at the

Groom's Mother (sharply) .- Why? Sister .- I asked Nell to-day, how many f Lander's men would be there, and she idn't know, as "Papa arranged all that." Groom's Mother.-I shall be mortified to eath. The least they can do, marrying heir daughter as brilliantly as they are, is give her a perfectly appointed wedding. Groom's Sister (unmarried).-Mamma his is Nelly's fourth season. Edith Connor old me so yesterday. She came out the same utumn with Edith's sister, Mrs. Jarvis, you

Greom's Mother.-Oh, I don't doubt it; ut, of course, you spoke of her having been year abroad, and a year in mourning? Groom's Sister (unmarried.)-Oh, yes, ideed. I quite snubbed Edith.

Bride's Mother.-Now, Mr. Carlton, don't il to be on the watch when the minister sks, "Who giveth this woman?" You ust step right forward, and don't tread on felly's train.

Bride's Father.—I wish the dayvilish fuss as over. Did you tell the caterer that atouched pieces were to be returned and lowed for?

Bride's Mother.-No: I did not. Blank ver serves in that way, and if I had to ve second-class music I was bound to we Blank cater. Those Clarkes are so percilious; they'll be sure to discover that inder isn't playing.

Bride's Father.-Blankety blank the hole lot! I'm paying the shot, not old larke. I wish he was!

Organist (to Friend in loft) .- What time

Organist .-- My contract was from 7:30 to

30-it'll cost just about ten dollars more keep me here another quarter of an hour. Bride (in lobby, to sister, who is maid of onor).—Is the church packed? I hope so.

ough. Now, Elizabeth, if you don't keep ate. Pull the lace out on my train to show retty bride she must have been. Wait a ner in which the paper had become blue in not delay; now is the time.

am I looking down enough? Come on, real slow, and do do do keep step.

* Minister (to slow music).-Those whom God hath joined together let no man put | Science. asunder.-Philip H. Welch, in Puck.

The Sad Story of an Agent.

When I was a callow youth of some twenty years the following advertisement came WANTED-A young man of good address in

Having spent some five years between plow-handles and in chopping cord wood. I able occupation" of some kind. I felt that I could be very energetic and agreeable for fifteen dollars a day. I therefore answered the advertisement and received in return something less than a ton of circulars relating to a certain book called "The Happy Home." The publisher wrote that my letter for. All this led me to invest all the money I had on earth in a dozen of his books, and and when they arrived I dressed myself up in my Sunday best and started out to rake in my first fifteen dollars. A circular I had received contained the following instruc-

"Call at each house in your neighborhood: ring the bell; lift your hat to whoever comes to the door, smile pleasantly, and bow: ask in a persuasive tone for the lady or gentleman of the house. Try, in a mild and gen. tlemanly manner, to get into the house as troduce the book. Never take no for an answer. It is a good idea to get the subscriptions of all the leading citizens first, and show them to others."

I started out, making for the house of the richest man in town first.

I boldly rang the bell, and stood in readiness to "smile pleasantly," "bow politely," "seat myself gracefully," etc. The door opened the sixteenth part of an inch, and a cold, unsympathetic voice asked: "What you want?"

"Ah!" I said, trying to grin, "is the lady of the house at home?" "What if she is?"

"Oh, ah, I-I-can I see her for a mo-"What for?"

"Oh. I have a very valuable and interesting work that I am introducing to-

"Introduce it some place else, then," The door closed with a bang, and there stood with my "pleasant smile" frozen on my face, and my "polite bow" not made I called at the next house; thawed out my frozen smile: let it have full play over my face, and was in the act of ringing the bell of an upper window and an Irish domestic screeched out:

"Be off wid veez-scat! Is it paper and sparkling waters. enveloops yeez has? We want none. Is it glue, or silver polish, or chromios, or the loike? We'll have none av thim."

"It's a book, madam, I am-" "To the divil wid it. Be off, too, quick

I departed somewhat broken in spirit. books in my hand, screeched out:

live or there won't be enough of you left to into the stream. scrape up and carry home-skedaddle!"

when a big. red-faced man roared out: got if you'd give it to us. Scatter yourself!"

be easily "downed." "I have a work here entitled 'The Happy Home,' I began, when the woman who had England. come to the door said:

buckwheat cakes you can have if you'll saw half a cord of wood for them."

That did weaken me. I felt weaker before night, for with the gall of the true bookagent, I pressed on.

By three in the afternoon I had been kickdifferent flights of steps, been scalded, drenched with cold water, bitten by two dogs, hit by a broom, knocked down by a brick-bat, kicked by a woman, and ordered out of fourteen places of business-and hadn't sold a book. Then I gave up, and went cheerily back to the plow-handles and cord wood. - Zonas Dane.

A Woman's Accidental Discovery. A rather laughable story is that anent the origin of blue-tinted paper, once so much in vogue for commercial uses. The wife of an English paper manufacturer named William East, going into the factory on the domestic wash-day with an old-fashioned bluing bag in her hand, accidentally let the bag and its contents fall into a vat full of pulp. She thought nothing of the incident and said nothing about it either to her husband or his workmen. Great was the astonishment of the latter when the paper turned cut a peheart to kill the poor thing?" chirped the workmen. Great was the astonishment of culiar blue color, while the master was wroth at what he regarded as gross carelessness on the part of some of the hands. His wife-wise woman-kept her own counsel. ell the usher to be sure and walk slow The lot of paper was regarded as unsalable and was stored for four years. At length ep with me I'll give my old black velvet to East consigned it to his London correspondent with instructions to sell it for what it he pattern a little better. Are you sure would bring. The unlucky paper was ac. he pillow at the altar is just in the right cepted as a happily-designed novelty and lace? Signal that organist to begin the was disposed of in open market at a conedding march. Is dear mother Clarke siderable advance in price. Judge of Mr. afe in her place? Stingy old thing, she'll East's surprise when he received from his fast heretofore. Comfortable fortunes await e furious when she sees I didn't wear the agent an order for a large invoice of the deevery worker. All this seems a deep mystery rimpy little lace flounce, "the one, my spised blue paper! Here was a pretty di- to you, reader, but send along your address ear, I wore on my wedding day." A lemma, he was totally ignorant of the man-, and it will be cleared up and proved. Better

minute till I get my face straight. There! color, and in his perplexity he mentioned it to his wife. She promptly enlightened her lord; he in turn kept the simple process secret, and was for years the monopolist of the blue commercial paper manufacture .-

The Beautiful Bahamas.

A correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, writing from Nassau, gives some interesting information about these islands, now becoming famous as a winter resort: The Bahamas (pronounced Barbarmahs)

are a chain of islands stretching in a northwestern direction from the neighborhood of the west coast of Havti, to that of the east coast of Florida, separated from Florida by the channel through which flows the gulf stream, from Cuba by the old Bahama chanwas wistfully looking for "light and agree- nel. There are thirty islands of any size, some of the principal ones are called Great Bahama, Great and Little Abaco Andros, New Providence, Eleuthera, San Salvador, Rum Cay, Great Exuma, Waiting (now identified as the landing place of Columbus), Long Island, Crooked Island, Atwood's Key, Great and Little Inague, Caihad impressed him very favorably, and he cas. and Turk's Island. These islands furfelt that I was the very man he was looking nish excellent pasturage, and yield guinea corn, maize, cotton, pine-apples, lemons, oranges, pimento, and a species of cinna-

In summer the temperature is from 73 to 93 degrees; in winter, never below 56 or 58 degrees, and average 72 degrees.

Nassau, the principal city of this chain of islands, is upon New Providence, and has a beautiful harbor, protected by a strip of land, which acts as a breakwater, called Hogg Island. The water is perfectly clear. and of the most brilliant turquoise or aqua marine color and you can distinctly see the you talk, and gradually and pleasantly in- divers go to the bottom for pennies, which they hold in their mouths as they come to the surface.

The inhabitants of the out islands are almost exclusively blacks, and 10,000 out of 12,000 of the populace of Nanan are of the same color; but the natives are not of an aggressive nature. They are a comfortable, good-natured people, religious and quiet, still retaining the manners taught them in the old days of slavery. The most ragged you and give you "Good day missus."

We are distant from New York 960 miles in an almost southerly direction, a little west of south. The trip is sometimes rough although this year the sea was smooth and the weather pleasant the entire voyage-Leaving New York on Thursday, the 23d of December, we arrived at our destination the following Monday, passing Abaco light and "Hole in the Wall" at about 7 o'clock A. M. The second day out we began to look upon sealskins as a superfluity, and, on arriving, felt a profound disgust for that most necessary portion of wearing apparel at home.

For a fortnight we have had the same perfect weather day after day. An invalid can when an uncombed red head was thrust out sit upon the open piazza, in a sea-chair or hammock, and look out on cloudless sky, waving palms, blooming flowers, and blue,

Driving and boating of every description can be indulged in, as the roads are most excellent, and the boatmen very skillful in the management of their sails and oars.

A trip to these a gardens is one of the first things a tourist indulges in. A world of wonders lies below him for his inspec-But the circular had said, "Prepare for a tion, and in a glass bottomed boat floating few rebuffs, but don't mind them." I over these gardens of the sea, one can realbraced up, and was ringing the bell at an- ize everything that one has read in books other house when a wiry, pop-eyed little of fairy land. A visit to the coral reefs, the woman flung the door open, and seeing the caves, fishing, or rather hauling, at high tide believe that, for it was i' the Red Sea that "I've a notion to scald you! You're the life in Nassau. Shark fishing also is a most the fleein' fish, ch na, I canna believe that." third pedlar that's taken me from my work attractive feature of the place; at certain seato-day, and I'll murder the very next one I sons there are an abund ance of these marin that comes. Now you put out, and don't animals in the harbor, principally around you ever come here again as long as you the market when blood and offal are thrown

The principal business of Nassau is that I was opening the gate at the next house of sponges. Small vessels, called "Spongers," fill the harbor. Manned by colored "You clear out! I'll set the dog on you if seamen, they sail around the out islands you come in! We don't want anything on and fill their little crafts with sponges found earth to-day. Wouldn't have what you've on the shoal at the bottom of the sea. These sponges are brought to an exchange, where I "scattered" toward the next house, for the merchants purchase them and have them I was a plucky young fellow, and couldn't sent to their sponge yards, where they are washed, clipped, pressed and baled and sent to the United States, Germany and

Some business is done with fruits, and "Happy fiddlesticks! There are no happy formerly pine apple plantations were quite homes on this earth, and your old book is a lucrative, but few plantations are now ownmess of rubbish and lies. I wouldn't give ed on the island. The principal one in you ten cents for it. I'm washing to-day Nassau is that of Captain Lightbourn, who and can't be bothered. I've got some cold is much interested in the growth of pineapples, and also in cocoanut palms.

It Makes a Difference.

M. LeBlanc, if his story be accepted, was once chief cook to a Parisian nobleman. Now he keeps a West Side boarding-house. ed out of two offices, knocked down three For days before Christmas he treated his quests to mouth-watering descriptions of 'ze magnifique dinnair on ze Christmas in La Belle France." A few days before Christmas he became very mysterious, and intimated that those fortunate mortals who sat at his board should have a "magnifique dinnair." Accordingly anticipation ran high. The day at last arrived. His promises were fulfilled. The table was spread with an embarrassment of good things. One dish was especially a favorite, and that it was so seemed to give monsieur great delight. It seemed a species of game, was delicately flavored, but no one knew exactly what it was. "Oh, monsieur, do tell us what this delicious meat is," said pretty Mrs. H., the star boarder, when the dish was demolished. "Zat, madame, zat is ze grand triumph of ze art. Only ze Frenchman, mek ye deliclous deesh—zat is ze—vat you call ye owel—ze pet owel." "Owl!" exclaimed a chorus of voices, and a dozen wry faces were made. star boarder. "It ees you zat mek so cruel accusations, madame; I no keel him—he

A Deep Mystery.

Wherever you are located you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive an do and live at home, making thereby from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co. will start you. Capital not needed. Either sex. All ages. No class of

VARIETIES.

Even in the serious business of investigating Government contracts during the war there were occasional gleams of humor. I was in the matter of a large purchase of large purchase of horses, which, on their arrival at the supply depot had been condemned, that a member of Congress who was a friend of the implicated official, argued earnestly that the horses were all right when they left the place where they were bought, and that they must have been rendered unft for service solely by the long journey to the supply depot. Mr. Dawes of the Investigation Committee, who was conducting the examin tion, inquired with a queer twinkle in his

"How long did this journey occupy?" "I don't know exactly; but a good while." "Well," said Mr. Dawes, "about how many ears, say?"

"How many years? What do you by such a question as that?"

Why, you say the horses were sound and young when they started, and became unfit for service during the journey. It must have taken long time, because nearly the whole lot were condemned for being over twenty-one

DELICATELY DONE .- Ah, madam," he said as he extended a hand to help her up, "I never saw a more graceful fall. You threw up your arms like a born actress, your little feet indulged in a shuffle, and down you settled with a swan-like movement which was superb."

"Really, sir."

"Honest Injun, madam." And he picked up a No. 7 rubber which had been flung from her left foot, turned her back to a dent in the snow which looked as if a cottage had been upset there, and, raising his hat and making a profound bow, he took his leave, while she got aboard a street-car and continued to blush and smile for sixteen

NOT A FIRST-CLASS MUSICAL CRITIC .- " never shall forget my first attempt to 'notice' a concert," said Fogg the other evening. " I was an instrumental affair, and I wrote out what I thought was a pretty nice notice. I said that the musicians played well, and that the concert went off pleasantly. But when I took up the paper, which employs a first-class critic, I was taken all aback. He had a lot of the old days of slavery. The most ragged I stuff about gurgling brooks and sylvan shades negro will touch his torn hat as he meets and roaring cataracts and charming landscapes and sunlit meadows and rollicking childhood; and somber sadness, and a whole raft of things too numerous to mention. It was funny, but I didn't see nor hear any of them; all I heard was some mighty good fiddling. However, I made up my mind that writing musical critiques was not my forte.' -Boston Transcript.

THE golden text for a certain Sunday-school was, "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit." Luke II. 40. Little Ted's hand went up like a flash when

"Can any of these bright smiling little boys or girls repeat the golden text for to-day? Ah! how glad it makes my heart to see so many little hands go up! Teddy, my boy you may repeat it; and speak good and loud that all may hear."

the superintendent asked:

And they all heard this: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit like 2-40."

A young sailor, who had come home to spend a holiday with his mother, began telling her some of his adventures. "Mither," he said, "I'll tell ye what we saw. We say fish fleein'!" "Eh noo, Joch," cried his mother, "dinna tell lees, an' try to make a fule o' yer auld mither." "Weel, then mither. I'll tell ve what we saw. We had anchored i the middle o' the Red Sea, an' were havin' the anchor, an' what dae' ye think cam' up wi it? A carriage wheel." "Aye, Joch. I can at Charlottsville are among the pleasures of Pharaoh an' his host were drooned; but for

tered into an up-town billiard-room. The keeper asked him if he would play a game. He said he would. The keeper got the first inning, and, thinking he was playing with a billard-sharp," he run the game out. The other fellow quietly put his cue away and started for the door. The keeper sang out: Here, you haven't paid for your billards. Billards," says he, "billiards; I Laven's played any billiards," and he left.

THE recent death of Dr. Archibald A. Hodge recalls this anecdote illustrating his methods in the class-rooms: Once while he was a professor in the theological seminary he asked a student for a definition of eternity. The student need not have been ashamed to confess his inability to answer that question, but, after some hesitation, he replied that he used to know the definition, but had forgotten it. "O my, my, my!" exclaimed Dr. Hodge, bringing his hand down forcibly upon the table. "What a calamity! The only man in the universe that ever knew what eternity is has forgotten."

NURSE-Oi'll have to leave yez, mum. Lady -Why so, Mary Anne? Nurse-Well, mum, the baby's gettin' ould. Lady-I don't see what difference that makes. Nurse-Why ye see, mum, the baby's getting to be a blond, an' Oi'm a brunette. We don't look well to gether. Yez'll have to dye the baby, mum, or Oi must lave yez. .

"You tell everything you know, don't you?" said Mrs. B——to Mrs. A——, a garrulous neighbor. "Indeed I don't. I can keep s secret as well as any one. It was only yes terday that Mr. A—— told me that it was feared that Mr. H—— was short in his accounts, and I haven't mentioned it to a soul and don't intend to, either."

MRS. WINKLE (to new girl)-" It's very late. Bridget; hadn't you better go to bed?' Bridget (very kind-hearted)-"Sure, mum I will if yez think best, but I thought yes was waitin' up for yer husband, mum.' " I am."

"Thin I better wait, mum; ye look too delicate to help a man up-stairs wot stays out as late as this, mum."

"JENNIE." said a Lynn father, as she came up-stairs at two o'clock, "has your young nan gone home?" " Yes, father.

Who is he, Jennie?" "He works in a shoe shop, father." "Ah, I see, a laster; well he's a good one

CHILDISH PHILOSOPHY .- "You shouldn't act in such a childish manner," said a mother in a chiding tone to her little daughter. "You will soon be a young lady, you know." "If that's so, ma," replied the little tot rather skeptically," "don't you think it is about

Poets like base-ball men, are always enthu-

We know some young men who are already trying to use diary leaves for cigarette pa-

A fortune awaits that adept in palmistry who can accurately read his opponent's poker hand.

Servant girls deposit more money in the savings-banks than any other class of female workers. In breeding fine cattle, as in making good

soup, everything depends upon the ohe of the stock. There is altogether too much business about rheumatism for it ever to become a fashion-able complaint.

Irving Bishop, the mind reader, is seriously ill in Washington. He struck minds there that made him sick.

Teacher-What number is quarrel? Pupil T .- Why? P .- Because it takes

Truth lies at the bottom of a well, but if you want falsehood in any quantity you must go to the tombstones.

Oustomer—Are you sure this bread is fresh, baker? Fresh Baker—Weil, I should say so— To an inquirer who asks what is the best thing to do first when you go on the stage, we should say: Pay your fare.

Countryman—What have you got? Waiter—All the delicacies of the season. Countryman—Well, bring me a plate of pancakes. Hotel Proprietor—We don't allow any rames of chance here. Gambler—This isn't game of chance. My friend here has no

Elsha living on the widow's miraculously increased barrel of meal and cruse of oil is the first case of profit-sharing mentioned in

A young lady, returning from a seaside resort, said: "You've no idea how literary lam. Why, I've devoted the whole summer to

Somebody has written a book entitled "What Shall My Son Be?" If the boy is as bad as the book the chances are that he will e hanged.

Collector—How many more times do you wish me to call for this money? Debtor—My dear sir, you need never call again. I shall not be offended. "Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Dumley as he finished a long chestnut. "Capital story, eh, Featherly?" "Yes," replied Featherly, "it's good every time, Dumley; good every time."

There is a difference between embarrass-

ment and shyness. For example, when a man is embarrassed for money his shyness doesn't stop him from trying to borrow some "Have you the time?" asked a Burlington woman of a man who was rather unsteadily pursuing his way up Church Street. "N—no, madam," was the reply. "But I had it last

Isaac—I vants to write my name npon your heart, Repecca, but it vas so hard ash a stone. Rebecca—Vy don't you try, Isaac, to write your name my heart on wid a five hun-Sarah Jane-"Well, Aunt Cruzer, did von have a nice time at the Bowlers?" Aunt Cruzer—"Nice time! Weil, it's the last time I set foot in that house. Why, when I come to go they didn't even say what's me hurry.

He—I was discussing tobogganing with your friend Miss Smith last evening, and I was surprised to learn, Miss Ethel, that she considers the sport silly. She—Yes, dear Clara's nose runs red upon the slightest ex-

On McQuade's arrival at Sing Sing, Jachne was looking out of the man-hole in his cell, and saw his companion pass down the corri-dor. It is said that the smile on the ex-jeweler's face could not have been measured with the Atlan tic cable as a tape-line.

Mrs. Mulhooly (to the drug store clerk)—
"That porous phiaster that yez sold me for
me ould man was nigh killin, him. He
couldn't get the teeth av him t'roo it at tall
till I fried it, an' thin it wa'n't much tinderer, an' he's far from well in shpite av it.' Sweet Girl—And so you have been on the plains for ten years? Handsome Cowboy—Yes, this is the first time I've been back into real civilization. S. G.—Now, please tell me, in that lonely life, so far removed from the refining influences of—civilization, you know, what did you miss most? H. C.—Oysters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MOTHER SAVED FROM AN UNTIMELY DEATH

Tears of Sorrow Turned to Smiles of Rejoicing.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 31, 1886. PARDER MEDICINE Co. - GENTLEMEN : I am nov seventy-three years old, and until I was seventy I was always strong and healthy; but the amount of suffering I have endured since that time, I feet to be sufficient for a life-time. I had a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism, which completely prosetrated me; my limbs and feet and in fact my whole body, was so drawn out of shape that it was impossible to move without assistance. I was unable to straighten my limbs or to step on my feet, for more than a year, and my life was despaired of. Children and friends were called in to see me die. I was treated by three good physicians, and they and my friends did all they could to relieve my suffering—but with no avail. My hips were blistered, and my limbs rubbed, bathed and bandaged, but nothing they could do afforded me even temporary relief. Tongue cannot describe my suffering. I urged them to let me try Dr. Pardee's Remedy, as I had read so much about it, and of those who had been cured by its use, that it gave me confidence in it, although I confess I had little or no faith in so-called patent medicines.

I commenced using the Remedy as directed, and after taking it a short time could see that it eventy-three years old, and until I was seventy

was helping me. I began to perspire freely, and as the pespiration increased the pain decreased, but my clothing and bedding was a sight to behold, being nearly as "yellow as saffron." I had taken the Remedy but a short time, when I could sleep like a child, and relish my food like one.

Thank God it has cured me, and I am as health and strong as before, and can walk and have as fro use of my limbs as ever. I have recommended use of my limbs as ever. I have recommended your Remedy to very many who were sflicted, and I do not know of a case that it has not cured. I am confident that it will cure young people, if it will cure at my age. You are at liberty to use my name, if it will be the means of inducing any poor sufferer to use your excellent Remedy. I am very gratefully yours,

300 Jefferson Avenue, Rochester, N.Y.
The sale of Dr. Pardee's Remedy for the past three months in Western New York has exceeded that of any remedy known.
By cures wholly unprecedented in the history of

By cures wholly unprecedented in the history of edicines it has proven its right to the title "The Greatest Blood Purifier" ever offered to the afflicted. We challenge any medicine to show an appreciation at home, or wherever used, like that which has been poured upon Dr. Pardee's Remedy. The permanent cures it has effected have made for it a reputation that no other remedy has been able to attain. Send for pamphlet.

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**Winch is correct, "said Mrs. Coldtea, "the biscuit are light, or the biscuits are light, or the biscuits are light?" "Neither," replied the first floor front; "the biscuits are heavy is correct,"

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A. FISHER. M. D.

A. FISHER, M. D. A. HISHER, M. D. For price list, etc., address MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,

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s21eow13

made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 31st day of May, A. D. 1883,
made and executed by Frank Blumenthal, of theCity of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Horatio C. Harrower, of the City and State of New York,
and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds
for said Wayne County, on the 31st day of May A
D. 1883, in liber 182 of Mortgages, on page 329, which
mortgage was, by assignment in writing, bearing
date the 18th day of May. A. D. 1885, assigned by the
said Horatio C. Harrower to Mary E. Harrower, of
the City of Albany, State of New York, and which
assignment was duly recorded in the office of the
Register of Deeds for said Wayne County,
on the 28th day of May. 1886. In liber 20
of assignments of mortgages, on page 108; on
which mortgage there is now claimed to be due the
sum of eight hundred and fity dollars, principal,
and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said moneys or any
part thereof, now, therefore, by virtue of the power
of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the
statute in such case made and provided, notice is
hereby given, that at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday,
the lifth day of March, A. D. 1887, at the easterly front
door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroft, County
of Wayne, and State of Michigan, the said City Hall
being the place where the Circuit Court for Wayne,
County is held, I shall sell at public auction to the
highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessery to
pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest
and the legal costs and taxes paid by, said mortgage
or his assignee, which said premises are described
as follows: Lots thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-tour
thirty-dree forter-three were the circuit Court for Wayne vision of lot ten of Theodore J. and Dennis J. (pau's plat of the subdivision of fractional sect 29 and 32, town one south, range 12 east.

MARY E. HARROWER,

Assignee of Mortgages.
DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, December 21st, 1898.
S. S. BABCOCK, Attorney of Assignee. No. 24960. State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. DENNIS BREEN

DENNIS BREEN
VS.
WILLIAM H. GALLAGHER. WILLIAM H. GALLAGHER.)

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of November, 1886, a writ of attachment was duly isNovember, 1886, a writ of attachment was duly isNovember, 1886, a writ of attachment was duly isWayne at the cult of Denois For the County of Wayne at the cult of Denois For the County of Wayne at the cult of Denois For the County of Wayne at the cult of Denois For the County of Wayne at the cult of Denois For the County of Wayne at the County of Wayne at the County of Wayne Count

STATE OF MICHIGAN.-Third Judicial

Circuit. In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery, at Detroit, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1887. Maria M. Lincoln, complainant, vs. George F. Lincoln, defendant.

In this cause it appearing that the defendant, George F. Lincoln, is not a resident of this State, and that his last known place of residence was in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, on motion of Frederick T. Sibley, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant enter his appearance and answer the bill of complaint filed in this cause on or before five months from the date of this order, and that within twenty days the complainant cause this order to be published in the MICHIGAN FARMER AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE: said publication to be continued once in each week, for six successive weeks.

Circuit Court Commissioner is and for FREDERICK T. SIBLEY Solicitor for Complainant.

A true copy:

CHAS KELLOGG, Deputy Register.

A true copy: CHAS. KELLOGG, Deputy Register.



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CHALLENGE TO ONION GROWERS.

OVID, MICH., FEB. 7, 1887. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Last season I raised on three-fourths of an acre, a part only of which is muck soil, 293 bushels of very nice onions. And from the measurement of 16% feet of one row that grew on the muck I pulled one bushel of oxions, by weight. I reported the above In the Farm & Home, published at Springfield, Mass.

In reply to my statement, B. F. Huntington, of Essex County, Mass., claim that while competing for the premiun of the county fair Asa T. Newhall, of Lynn, had raised 560 bushels from one-half an scre; therefore "Michigan was beaten out and out in onion culture."

My reply stating that had I reported only one-half an acre of my patch, as did Mr-Newhall, I could have reported a better yield per acre than his, as evinced by my growing one bushel on 161/2 feet of one row, was refused publication in the Farm and Home; leaving the inference to the public that Massachusetts did actually "take the lead on onions." Now to settle this question once for all I hereby challenge Mr. Newhall, of Essex County, Mass., or any other onion grower of that state who grows onions on any other soil than muck to compete with me on one acre or not less than one half acre the coming year, under any restrictions or rules that will be fair to both-Now Mr. Newhall, come to the front, but

powder about my challenge. C. C. TAYLOR.

Commission Rates on Live Stock.

The National Live Stock Exchange, lately organized at Chicago, has established the following rates of commission on stock sold nt yards under its jurisdiction:

Six dollars per car-load for single-deck car-loads of hogs and sheep, and \$10 per car-load for double-deck car-loads of the same; that all live stock driven in or hauled in in wagons or other vehicles shall be sold on the following commissions—viz.: Cattle, 50c per head; calves, 25c per head; and sheep and hogs, 10c per head; but no such sales shall be made for less than 50c for the aggregate amount of commission, and 50c per head for cattle, provided calves and yearlings shall not be less than \$10 per car-load in car-load lots. Buying commission rates: Fifty cents per head for cattle to any point, provided that calves and yearlings be not less than \$10 per car-load in car-load lots, and that cattle for slaughtering purposes shall be not less than \$5 per car-load in train-load lets, \$5 per double-deck car-load of hogs going to New York, \$10 per double-deck car-load of hogs going to Philadelphia, \$6 per double-deck car-load of hogs going to any other point, and \$4 per single-deck car-load of hogs to any point; \$10 per double-deck carload of sheep and \$5 persingle-deck car-load of sheep to any point, provided that calves and yearlings be not less than \$10 per load in car-load lots, and further that cattle for slaughtering purposes be not less than \$5 per car-load in train-load lots of not less than five cars, except those going to New York and Philadelphia, which shall not be less than \$5 per car-load regardless of the character of the stock.

Peterinary Department

Kink in a Colt's Neck-Injury to the Knee and Fetlock.

Voterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a bay horse colt, one year old last May, which, in some way, received an incrooked his neck into something the shape of the letter S, and nearly deprived him of the use of his left forward leg. It was difficult for him to move the leg forward, and when he put his weight upon it he knuckled over at both the knee and ankle. Eyes ap peared dull and glassy. It was difficult to get his nose to the ground. In a few weeks he was able to go to the pasture, though he often knuckled over when walking. When trotting his leg swung out a little, but did not knuckle. In September he received an injury on the shin which caused quite a for a few days, since which time, when walking, he knuckles as often as every other step. When first injured I bathed with hot water, after which I applied a strong liniment. Since early in the autumn blistered a little at a time, until he has been blistered from head to ankle. Have kept bandage and splint on his ankle since keep ing him in the stall, His neck has straight ened very much. Is hearty and growing rapidly. If you will be kind enough to in-form me how to treat this colt, through the FARMER, you will greatly oblige an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Answer-Your description of the injury to your colt's neck plainly indicates partial luxation (displacement) of several of the cervical vertebræ, or bones of the neck which consist of seven separate and dis' tinct bones, united by ball and socket joints The luxation is evidently partial, otherwise paralysis would be a well-defined symptom By the early attention of a skilled veterinary surgeon the luxation might have been reduced, but it is now too late to accomplish this, and the animal is disabled and worthless for life. We would not, however, have you act hastily; not having seen the animal we can only be governed by your descrip tion. The injury to the leg may possibly be even more discouraging than that of the neck. We would advise you to consult a skilled veterinary surgeon, who, with the animal before him, will be enabled to make a positive prognosis in this case, and advise

Congenital Goitre in Lambs.

Ionia, February 4, 1887. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. What can be done with lambs that have the goitre? The swelling is very large when they are dropped.

Answer-Congenital goitre in lambs is almost always fata!. Usually from twentyfive to fifty per cent. of the animals die. This singular disease makes its appearance in a flock of sheep apparently in perfect health, one year, and may not again be seen for years. The cause, or causes, are unknown. Occasionally it will yield to the following treatment: Iodine and iodide of ammonia, of each two drachms rub down in a wedgewood mortar, gradnally adding six ounces rectified spirits; when thoroughly dissolved add one ounce glycerine. Apply to the swelling without friction. Give internally the following:

Sulphate of iron, pulverized, half an ounce; nitrate potassa, half an ounce; socotrine aloes, pulv., one ounce; Jamaica ginger root, pulv., six drachms. Mix all together and divide into twenty powders. Give one powder to each lamb night and morning. The iodide of lead, one drachm, rubbed up in one ounce of vaseline, as an ointment sometimes is attended with good results.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Feb. 12, 1887. FLOUR.-Market steady with no changes prices. Quotations are as follows:

WHEAT .- The past week has been a bad one for sellers, values declining more or less every day, and ruling weak especially on far off futures. The decline on May futures during the week was fully 8%c. On spot the decline is about 1%c. Closing prices on Saturday were as follows: Spot-No. 1 white, \$2e; No. 2 red, 811/40; No. 8 red, 7 8c. Futures-No. 3 red, April, 83e; May, 841/c; August, 861/c. CORN.-Market quiet but values well main

OATS .- Market quiet but steady, at 331/4e for No. 2 white, and 31%e for No. 2 mixed. BARLEY .- The market is very dull, but values are unchanged. No. 2 State is quoted do not infer that there is any smell of gunat \$1 10@1 15 \$ cental, and No. 2 western at \$1 20@1 25 @ cental. Stocks on hand are larger than a year ago, and buyers are not anxious about supplies.

tained. No. 2 is quoted at 38% e for spot, and

No. 3 at 38 4e, closing steady.

RYE .- Quoted at 52@53c P bu., with a light demand.

FEED.—Bran quoted at \$18 00@13 25 per ton. fine middlings at \$13 00@15 50, and coarse at \$12 00@13 50 W ton. Market firm.

CLOVER SEED .- The market has had bad set-back, and prime spot is now selling at \$4 60 % bu., with March delivery at \$4 65. No. 2 spot is quoted at \$4 30 % bu., and March delivery at \$4 35, closing dull.

BUTTER.-Market easier. Choice commands 19@20c; fair to good, 16@18c; dairy rolls, 17@19c. Creamery dull at 24@26c . Receipts are increasing, and there is large stock of ordinary grades of roll; packed dairy of choice quality remains scarce. CHEESE.-Market firm at former price

Michigan full creams, 13@13%c; New York 13%@14c; Ohio, 12%@13c W D. RGGS .- The hens seem to be doing their

est, and the increased receipts have cause prices to drop to 17@18c @ doz., with light in quiry. At retail rocers are asking 22@25c according to the strength of their consciences APPLES .- Ordinary to good lots are worth 25@3 00 9 bbl., for fair to choice fruit.

FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, box, \$3 50@4 00; Malagas, \$3 00@3 50; oranges, Mediterranean, W case, \$5 00@5 50; W box, \$2 00@2 50; Floridas \$9 box, \$3 50@4; coco nuts, \$2 100, \$6 00; bananas, \$2 bunch, \$2@3; Malaga grapes, \$4@5 \$ bbl. BEESWAX .- Steady at 22@30c 9 D., as t

HONEY .- Quoted at 10@11c # b. for comb

and 7@9c for extracted. In light request. BEANS.-Market continues quiet but firm at \$1 35@1 85 \$ bu. for city picked prices advanced 10@15 cents over the rates of nediums; unpicked, 75c@\$1 10 🦻 bu., as o quality

RALED HAY .- Now quoted at \$8 00@9 06 \$ ton for clover, \$11@12 for No. 1 timothy, and \$9@10 for No. 2. These prices are for ear lots. Market dull under large receipts. SALT.—Car lots, Michigan, 83@85c per bbl. eastern, 85c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Market dull and lower at \$2 40@2 50 for eastern, and \$2@2 25 for State W hundred Bs.

POTATOES .- Car-lots are quoted at 40@450 P bu. From store prices are 45@50c P bu., acding to quality. Market dull. HOPS.-Best eastern, 34c W D.; California

hoice, 30c: 1885, 17c. CABBAGES .- Market steady at \$2 00@2 50 100 with moderate demand.

ONIONS .- Market steady at \$2 75@3 00 % bbl., with light receipts. CRANBERRIES .- Market firm at \$3 000

3 50 9 bu. for Cape Cod; Michigan, \$2 00@2 75 9 bu.; Jersey, \$2 75@3 25 9 bu. CIDER.-Clarified held at 10%@11c P gallon; common 6c. Market firm under light sup

POULTRY .- Dressed quoted as follows Chickens, 91/2010c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, 12e; geese, 8@81/20 P D. The market is firm

wing to light receipts. DRESSED HOGS .-- Receipts have been light all week, and the market is firm at \$5 75 @6 25 % hundred bs. The advance in prices

is causing packers to increase their price on all pork products. TIMOTHY SEED .- Selling from store in bagged lets at \$2 15@2 20 % bu.

HIDES.—Green city, 6c 9 b., country, 61/4@ 7c; cured, 8@81/c; green calf, 8c; salted do, 9c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 50; bulls, stag and grubby hides 1/4 off.

PROVISIONS .- All pork products are higher, and firm at the advance, owing to higher prices for hogs. Mess beef and tallow are unchanged. Quotations here are as follows:

.\$14 25 @14 50 14 25 @14 50 15 50 @15 75 6%@ 7 71/4@ 75 111/4@ 111/ 7/4@ 75 8/6@ 83 8 00 @ \$ 25 New mess. Lard in kegs, P D. Hams, P D.... Shoulders, P D.... Choice bacon, P D Choice bacon, & b..... Extra mess beef, per bbl Tallow, & b....

HAY .- The fellowing is a record of the ales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the ast week, with prices per ton.

Monday—2 loads at \$15.

Tuesday—None.
Wednesday—23 loads: Four at \$14; three at \$13; \$12 50 and \$12; two at \$15, \$14 50 and \$13 50; one at \$16, \$11 50, \$10 and \$0.

Thursday—36 loads: Eight at \$14; six at \$18 and \$12; four at \$11; three at \$15; two at \$18 50, \$12 50 and \$11 50; one at \$15 50, \$14 25 and \$11 70;

\$14 25 and \$11 75. urday-10 loads: Three at \$14; two at \$15, \$13 50 and \$12 50; one at \$13

Detroit Fur Market,

-No. 1, \$8@16; No. 2, \$5@12; No. 3, \$1@ Bear-No. 1, \$8@10, No. 2, ... No. 4, 25c@1; cubs, 25c@\$7.

; No. 4, 30cg,; ctus, 20cg,; No. 4, 30cg,; ctus, 20cg,; No. 1, \$3@5; black, \$20@50; ed, No. 1, \$1 25@1 50; No. 2, 75c; No. 3, 50c; O. 4, 10@20c; gray, No. 1, \$1@1 50; No. 2, 40 50c; No. 3, 25@35c; No. 4, 10@20c.
Fisher—No. 1, \$6; No. 2, \$4; No. 3, \$1; No. 4, 50cg, No. 1, \$6; No. 2, \$4; No. 3, \$1; No. 4, \$6; No. 2, \$4; No. 2, \$1; No. 2, \$1;

Marten—Dark, \$2@3; pale, No. 1, \$1@1 25; No. 2, 70@80c; No. 3, 40@50c; No. 4, 10@20c. Lynx—\$2 50@6. Mink—No. 1, dark, 50@70c, No. 1, pale, 25@

00c; No. 2, 20@40c; No. 3, 10@20c; No. 4, 1@8c. Muskrat—Spring, 16c; winter, 12c; fall, 7c; Otter—No. 1, \$6; No. 2, \$3@4; No. 3, \$1@2; No. 4, 500@\$1.

No. 4, 50c@\$1.

Raccon—Extra, \$1@1 50; No. 1, 70@80c; No. 2, 25@40c; No. 3, 15@20c; No. 4, 1@5c.

Raw Deer—Per skin, winter, 40c@1; fall, 50c@1 25.

Skunk—No. 1, \$1@120; No. 2, 60@75c; No. 3, 25@40c; No. 4, 10@15c.

Timber Wolf—\$2 50@3.

Wildcat—10@60c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]

BUFFALO, Feb. 7 .- Cattle, receipts, 1,740; market strong; good to choice shipping, \$4 30 @4 90. Sheep, receipts, 4,000; scarce and on to fair, \$3,50@4 50; good to choice, \$4 75@5 80; extra, \$5 35@5 50; comnon to prime western lambs, \$4 50@6; choic o extra, \$6 25@6 50. Hogs, receipts, 6,785; n good demand at full prices; light pigs, \$4 75@5 20; mixed pigs and light Yorkers \$5 25@5 45; selected Yorkers. \$5 50@5 55; lected medium weights, \$5 55@\$ 65.

> At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Feb. 19, 1887. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards num ered 467 head, against 507 last week. The market opened up with a good demand for all classes of eattle, and the receipts were closed out at full last week's rates. The folowing were the closing .

QUOTATIONS

Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.....

Gleason sold Hersch 4 good butchers' steers av 1,970 lbs at \$4, and a bull to Switzer & Ackley weighing 2,140 lbs at \$3 25.
Lewis sold Herseh 3 good butchers' steers

av 923 lbs at \$4. Stevens sold Caplis a mixed lot of 16 head of good butchers' stock av 899 lbs at \$3 40, and 8 fair ones av 921 lbs at \$3. Lewis sold Geo Wreford a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers' stock av 863 lbs at 3 32%. Micol sold Burt Spencer 2 fair shipping

steers av 1.305 lbs at \$4. old Burt Spencer a bull weighing 1,680 lbs at \$3 25, and one weighing 1,340 lbs Gleason sold Caplis a mixed lot of 18 head

of fair butchers' stock av 975 lbs at \$3. G D Spencer sold Switzer & Ackley 2 good oxen av 1,805 lbs at \$3 75, and a bull weighing .880 lbs at \$3. 1,880 lbs at \$3.

Bordine sold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 958 lbs at \$3.

G D Spencer sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers' stock av 923 lbs at \$3 $37\frac{1}{2}$, and a bull weighing 1,400

bs at \$2 75. sold Caplis 2 good cows av 1,065 lbs t \$3 10, and a coarse one weighing 1,000 lbs \$4 85.

McCafferty sold Wreford & Beck 192 av 90 lbs at \$4 70. lbs at \$2 50. Rich sold Reagan a mixed lot of 11 head of

Rich Soid Reagan a mixed for of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 580 lbs at \$3. Judson sold Burt Spencer 10 good butchers' steers av 1,127 lbs at \$4. Plotts sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot of 16 head of good butchers' stock av 865 lbs

Rich sold Switzer & Ackley 5 good butch-Rich soid Switzer & Ackley 5 good butchers' steers av 976 ibs at \$4, and a bull weighing 1,860 ibs at \$3.

Judson soid Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 778 ibs at \$3.

Spicer soid Switzer & Ackley 2 good ship-

ping steers av 1,330 lbs at \$4 75, and 5 fair outchers' steers av 1,052 lbs at \$3 75. McQuillan sold Burt Spencer 2 fair shipping steers av 1,275 lbs at \$4 10; a fair butchers' steer to Sullivan & F weighing 1,000 lbs at \$3 50; a fair ox weighing 1,610 lbs at \$3 30, nd a thin one weighing 1,400 lbs at \$2 80 Lockwood sold Caplis 4 good cows av 1,162 lbs at \$3 30. sold Sullivan & F 2 good oxen av 1,875 lbs at \$3 40.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1.676 against 2,239 last week. The demand for sheep was active, and with the light receipts last week, closing firm. G D Spencer sold Phillips & Wreford 28 av

Dennis sold Cross 109 av 75 lbs at \$4. Carey sold Fitzpatrick 151 av 63 lbs at \$3 50. Jedele sold Judson 192, part lambs, av 74 M H Ray sold Judson 275 av 105 lbs at

McQuillan sold Judson 98 av 90 lbs at \$4 20. Hill sold Clark 118 av 86 lbs at \$4 50, and 83 mil soid Clark 118 av 80 ibs at \$4 50, and 83 imbs av 69 ibs at \$4.20. Buel sold Judson 98 av 90 ibs at \$4.20. Buel sold Judson 181 av 95 ibs at \$4.55. Serviss sold Clark 45 iambs av 72 ibs at \$5. Stevenson sold John Robinson 89 av 73 ibs

Bordoin sold Judson 91 av 92 lbs at \$4 25.

The offerings of hogs numbered 651 head against 902 last week. There were not enough hogs to go around, and the compe tition for the receipts was sharp. Prices as compared with those of last week averaged 15 cents per hundred higher.

C Roe sold Webb Bros 42 av 215 lbs at \$5 25. G D Speneer sold Judson 19 av 117 lbs at \$5. Stevens sold Webb Bros 21 av 184 lbs at C Roe sold Webb Bros 62 av 156 lbs at \$5 20.

Micol sold Judson 30 av 180 lbs at \$5. Merritt sold Webb Bros 49 av 151 lbs

McQuillan sold Webb Bros 18 av 242 lbs C Roe sold Webb Bros 87 av 136 lbs icer sold Clark 20 av 219 lbs at \$5 20.

McMullen sold Clark 105 av 165 lbs at \$5 20 Serviss sold Webb Bros 85 av 190 lbs \$5 25. po zo. Conley sold Monahan 19 av 112 lbs at \$4 75. Newman sold Webb Bros 12 av 164 lbs at

King's Yards. Saturday, Feb. 12, 1887. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 587 head. The demand was active early in the day at full last week's prices, but later the market though not quotably lower ruled weak, and sellers had difficulty in realizing opening rates,

Webb sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 774 lbs at \$3 10. Walls sold Wreford & Beck 3 good cows av 1,153 lbs at \$3 25, and a fair one weighing 1,190 lbs at \$2 75. Van Buskirk sold Kamman a mixed lot head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs a

Harger sold Rice 17 fair butchers' steers av and 2 good oven to Sullivan

Pager south file I had been a stock at \$2 00, and \$ good oven to Sullivar av 1,810 ibs at \$3 40.

Shook sold Hulbert 7 good butchers' steers av 1,160 ibs at \$4 25.

Robb sold Kammon 8 fair butchers' steers av 892 ibs at \$3 60. an sold Sullivan a mixed lot of

Holmes sold Harland a mixed lot of 4 head Holmes sold Harland a miles of fair butchers' stock av 822 lbs at \$3 25.

Walls sold Wreford & Beck 15 fair butchers' steers av 990 lbs at \$3 75, and 4 thin

ers' steers av 990 lbs at \$3.75, and 4 thin heifers av 587 lbs at \$3.

Simmons sold Bussell a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 863 lbs at \$3.

MoHugh sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers' stock av 906 lbs at \$3. White sold Hulbert 3 fair butchers' steer v 1.103 lbs at \$3 75.

av 1,103 lbs at \$3 75.

McHugh sold Wreford & Beck 2 good cows
av 1,005 lbs at \$3 25, one weighing 1,100 lbs
at \$3, and 2 thin ones av 1,025 lbs at \$2 50.

Ormiston sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot
of 8 bead of fair butchers' stock av 859 lbs 1,090 lbs at \$3 75. Holmes sold J Wreford a mixed lot of ead of good butchers' stock av 883 lbs a av 1,080 lbs at \$3 75. Holmes sold J Wro

head of good butchers stock av 500 bat \$3 60.

Standlick sold Wreford & Beck 6 good butchers' steers av 1,100 lbs at \$3 85, and 2 thin cows to Burt Spencer av 940 lbs at \$2 65.

Holmes sold McGee 4 fair cows av 1,100 lbs at \$3.

Shook sold Geo Wreford a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 940 lbs at \$3.50, and 4 fair ones av 922 lbs at \$3.

Graham sold McGee a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers' stock av 777 lbs at \$2.10.

Newton sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock av 836 lbs at

20 head of fair butchers' stock av 836 lbs at

Nott sold H Roe a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 957 lbs at \$3 40.

Adams sold Knoch 4 fair butchers' steers av 987 lbs at \$3 75.

av 987 lbs at \$3 75.
Bresnahan sold Billkofski 5 good butchers'
steers av 944 lbs at \$3 85.
Clark sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 43
head of fair butchers' stock av 820 lbs at
\$3 30, and 5 coarse ones av 1,000 lbs at \$2 50. Bresnahan sold Loosemore 3 thin heifer av 710 lbs at \$3.

Purdy sold Genther 3 good butchers' steers av 1,126 lbs at \$3 85. Culver sold Leosemore a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 878 lbs at Lyman sold Marx 5 thin heifers av 736 lbs

Bartholemew sold Hulbert 3 fair butchers steers at 1,046 lbs at \$3 65.
Sullivan sold Marx a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 844 lbs at \$3 15, and 2 bulls av 990 lbs at \$2 50.
Lovewell sold Wreford & Beck 3 good

butchers' steers av 1,106 lbs at \$4 10.

Brownell sold Purdy a mixed let of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 848 lbs at \$3.25, and 4 thin cows av 985 lbs at \$2.50.

Bresnahan sold Marshick a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av \$50 lbs at \$3.40.

Beach sold Hulbert 10 fair butchers' steers av 1,052 lbs at \$3 75, and \$ bulls av 1,830 lbs at

fair butchers' stock av 909 lbs at \$5. Goodison sold Wreford & Beck 4 fair butchers' steers av 997 lbs at \$3 60. ers' steers ay 997 lbs at \$3 60.

Beach sold Bussell a mixed lot of 25 head
of good butchers' stock ay \$55 lbs at \$3 35.

Glean sold Marx a mixed lot of 10 head of
good butchers' stock ay \$56 lbs at \$3 45.

Lovewell sold McGee a mixed lot of 5 head
of coarse butchers' stock ay 935 lbs at \$2 60.

Featon sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 4
head of fair, butchers' stock ay 745 lbs at head of fair butchers' stock av 745 lbs at

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,614 head

Sheep were in good demand, both on accoun of shipment and the local trade, price averaging 10@15 cents higher than those of last week.

Webb sold Fitzpatrick 24 av 91 lbs Robb sold Andrews 40 av 70 lbs at \$4 10. L Flieschman sold Andrews 35 av 77 lbs at

Vanbuskirk sold Fitzpatrick 84 av 72 lbs a \$3 75. Standlick sold Burt Spencer 172 av 94 lbs at \$4 65. Adams sold Burt Spencer 32 av 91 lbs at \$4 75.

Egerton sold Fitzpatrick 54, part lambs, at 64 lbs at \$4 25. Pickering sold Wreford & Beck 46, par lambs, av 85 lbs at \$4 70. Hicks sold Ellis 19 lambs av 67 lbs at \$5.

Jinks sold Wreford & Beck 69 av 102 lbs at emew sold Andrews 45 lambs av 8

lbs at \$5 25. Adams sold John Robinson 95 av 75 lbs a \$4 12\%.
Dunning sold Morey 80 av 80 lbs at \$4 25.
Lemason sold Andrews 28 av 103 lbs at \$4 75, and 14 lambs av 82 lbs at \$5. Clark sold John Robinson 69 av 83 lbs at \$4.

Beach sold John Robinson 62 av 76 lbs s Becker sold Ellis 23 lambs av 61 lbs at \$4 50. McBride sold Baxter 80 av 99 lbs at \$4 50.

The efferings of hogs numbered 865 head The demand for hogs was in excess of the supply and sellers closed out at prices a strong 15 cents per hundred higher than thos

Simmons sold R S Webb 29 av 170 lbs \$5 25. Standlick sold Rauss 25 av 123 lbs at \$5 20. Robb sold Rauss 9 av 202 lbs at \$5 15. Clark sold Fero 8 av 168 lbs at \$5 25 Brownell sold Fero 19 av 164 lbs at \$5 25. Culver sold Sullivan 32 av 175 lbs at \$5 30. Page sold Brocks 29 av 125 lbs at \$5.

Lyman sold Sullivan 39 av 162 lbs at \$5 15.

Brocks sold R S Webb 153 av 131 lbs at \$5 26, and 64 to Kuner av 72 lbs at \$5. Weeks sold Rauss 22 av 176 lbs at \$5 30. Sullivan sold Fero 35 av 181 lbs at \$5 25.

Buttalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 8,619, against 9,486 the previous week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 125 loads on sale. The demand was good and prices averaged 10@15 ents per hundred higher than on the pre vious Monday. The best steers were quoted \$4 85@5 15; medium to good, \$3 75@4 50; common to good mixed butchers' stock, \$2 50@ 3 75; stockers, \$2 20@3. Only one load of fresh stock was received on Tuesday and Wednesday, but there was enough to mee the wants of the trade left over from Monday, and the market was without change. Th following were the closing

QUOTATIONS Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh-4 85@85 1 4 00@4 50

weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs... ght Butchers — St 3 75@4 2 Light Butchers'-Steers averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good 800 to 1,100 hos, to an expandity, guality.
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.
Michigan stock cattle, common to aboles. 00@3 5

extra..... Fat bulls, fairto extra.... SHEEP,-Receipts 34,000, against 45,000 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday consisted of 60 car loads. For the best grades there was a good shipping demand at an advance of 10@15 cents over the rates ruling the previous Monday. The receipts were light on Tuesday and Wednesday, and

were light on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the market closed strong with common to fair selling at \$3 50@4; good to choice, \$4 25 5 15; no extra here; fair to choice western lambs, \$5@6 10; extra would bring more. Hoos.—Receipts 54,171, against 62,127 the previous week. The supply of hogs on Mon-day was made up of 70 car loads. The mar-ket opened up active at prices 20@25 cents higher than at the close of the previous week and closed strong. The offerings were light and closed strong. The offerings were light on Tuesday and Wednesday and the market ruled steady. Common to best pigs, \$4.75@ 5.20; light mixed, \$5.25@5.45; selected Yorkselected medium weights, \$5 50@5 60; selected medium weights, \$5 50@5 70; coarse mixed heavy ends, \$4 50@4 80 te \$4 90@5 for

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 36,341, against 34,995 last week. Shipments 11,670. The offerings of cattle on Monday numbered 6,242 head. The market opened up active, all classes of buyers purchasing freely and prices were firm. Extra steers were quoted at \$5 10@ 5 30; choice to fancy, \$4 45@4 90; common to good, \$3 60@4 30, and inferior to choice cows. \$1 75@3 20. Prices ruled a shade higher on Tuesday, advanced 10 cents on Wednesday. but declined 5@10 cents on the best grades on Thursday, and 10@15 cents on common butchering eattle. On Friday-the market ruled steady and closed on Saturday at the following

Prime beeves.
Choice to fancy shipping, 1,350 to 1,400 lbs.
Pair to choice shipping, 1,300 to 1,400 Poor and medium steers, 960 to 1,100

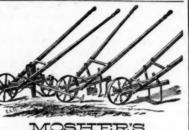
Hogs.—Receipts 85,404, agair at 98,160 last week. Shipmeets 47,930. The market opened up on Monday with 13,862 hogs on sale. The demand was active at an advance of 5@10 oents over the rates of Saturday, and all were cleared out early in the day. Poor to prime light sold at \$4.75@5 15; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4.80@5 46; skips and culls, \$3.50@4 40. The market opened steady on Tuesday, but before the close declined 5@10 cents and closed wark. Prices edwarded 5@10

10 cents on Wednesday, fluctuated somewhat on Thursday, but closed at about the prices of the previous day. On Friday the market ruled strong at an advance of 5@10 cents and closed on Saturday with poor to prim light selling at \$4 80@5 25; inferior mixed to oboice heavy, \$5@5 55; skips and culls, \$3 50 @4 70.

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AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

On the above date I will offer for sale on my farm 3½ miles west of Tecumseh, fourteen head of Shorthorns, of which ten are females and four bulls. They all trace to the cow Franklin Rose 2d, by Duke 16579; 2d dam, Franklin Rose by Bonner 16326, and tracing to imp. Venus by Magnum Bonum (2242). Also, 35 head of

THOROUGHBRED MERINO BREEDING EWES all in lamb, and recorded in Michigan Register all la lamb, and recorded in Michigan Register.
Twelve head of recorded ewe lambs.
A number of horses for general farm work,
and some young animals sired by Brown Arthur
and Banker Rothschild, and the mares in foal
to Tom Marshall.
Terms of sale: All sums of \$5 and less, cash;
all over that amount, 12 months credit on approved notes bearing seven per cent interest.

W. J. OSBORN. BEN. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer.

Wanted to Exchange. Will exchange a hotel for a small improved farm. Hotel is located in Manton, is well furnished and renting for \$450 per year. Manton is situated on Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, 12 miles north of Cadillac; is one of the most flourishing villages on the line of the railroad and the youngest village in the county. It is pleasantly situated on a high tableland, is free from malaria and is constantly visited by those road and the youngest village in the county. It is pleasantly situated on a high tableland, is free from malaria and is constantly visited by those seeking health. The growth of our village has been very rapid during the past three years, and from a village of 200 population has sprung a busy, thriving town of nearly 1,000 inhabitants. We now have four dry goods stores, two millinery stores, two jewelry stores, two drug stores, two good hotels, one harness shop, two boot and shoe stores, two livery stables, two blacksmith shops, one wagor shop, three large saw mills, one furniture factory, one hardwood factory, one planing mill, one brick yard, one printing office (the Tribune), and a number of less important but necessary enterprises. Manton, unlike many of our new Villages, is principally sustained by the farming community and therefore presents a vigorous and healthy appearance. For further particulars address G. S. PRESTON, Reed City, Mich.

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Being desirous of engaging in other business I offer for sale my farm of 540 acres located two miles from Saline, Washtenaw Co., Michigan, a thriving village of 1,200 people and one of the best markets in this part of the State; six miles from Ann Arbor, a city of about 10,000 inhabitants and location of State University. There is a good, never-failing stream of water, two windmills with a complete system of water works running to all the buildings, two sets of large and well-arranged buildings in good shape; 110 acres of wheat on the ground; 135 acres seeded. The property is under good fence and arranged for two farms of 300 and 240 acres respectively, or I will reserve 40 acres, leaving 300 and 300. The soil is a gravelly loam, no clay on the entire property. The farm is exceptionally five for stock raising or a stud farm, or admirably adapted for mixed farming. It is located within two miles of the T., A. A. & N. M. R. R. Station therefore the shipping facilities cannot be surpassed, and the educational advantages it afords are superior. Only a small payment would be required, the balance on long time at a nominal rate of interest. Inquire on premises or address. be required, the balance on roug main all rate of interest. Inquire on premise J. C. ROUSE,

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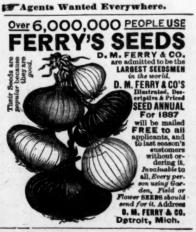
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The illust page will g the well br native land. imported a Galbraith B are among and Clyde h they have or stock on sale arrive within the Clyde h this State, a a great pleas mals they

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